**Bombay Gazette,**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,187—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY:

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910. | | | | |
| 8th Nov. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 9th " | MARMORA | 10509 | ... | ... |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 3rd Dec. | PERSIA | 7951 | ... | ... |
| 10th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 17th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ... | ... |
| 24th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 31st " | EGYPT | 7912 | ... | ... |
| 1911 | | | | |
| 7th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 14th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ... | ... |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9631 |
| 28th " | CALEDONIA | 7358 | ... | ... |
| 4th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7932 |
| 11th " | DELHI | 8013 | ... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 10885 |
| 25th " | ARABIA | 7933 | ... | ... |
| 4th March | MALWA | 10883 | ... | ... |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 25th " | * ARCADIA | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7951 | ... | ... |
| 8th " | MARMORA | 10509 | ... | ... |
| 15th " | CALEDONIA | 7358 | ... | ... |
| 22nd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 29th " | MANTUA | 10885 | ... | ... |
| 6th May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 13th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 27th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ... | ... |

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 499 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs. 523 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly Italy on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bohemia | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th November. |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st December. |
| Graz | 3905 | D. Mistrorigo | 16th " |
| Boerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Jany. 1911 |
| Bohemia | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " " |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st Feby. " |
| Graz | 3905 | D. Mistrorigo | 16th " " |
| Boerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st March " |
| Bohemia | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " " |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st April " |
| Graz | 3905 | D. Mistrorigo | 16th " " |
| Boerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st May " |
| Bohemia | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " " |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st June " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6346 | B. Cobol | 29th January. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| 2nd Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 to 750* |
| 2nd Class to London | " 545 " 625* |
| 2nd Class to London and back | " 865 " 1020* |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice | 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London | " 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | " 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| 2nd Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 |
| 2nd Class to London | " 545 to 585 * |
| 2nd Class to London and back | " 865 to 945 * |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Netherlands, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Istria | P. Giurgevich | 5395 | 24th Nov. 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures all Discharges (either sex) by unpleasant selling injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort,

## SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. | 10th Nov. | 9 a.m. | via C. M. |
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 11th Nov. | 6 a.m. | * direct. |
| Linga | 2171 | Mon. | 14th Nov. | 11 a.m. | †P D & C M |

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 10th Nov calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and carg on through bookings to Ahwaz and Beghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Sultimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 14th November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A "Steamer" on or about the 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

9th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | 3rd Dec. 1910. |
| Armand-Behic | 6,385 | Guionnet | 22nd Dec. 1910. |
| Australien | 6,365 | Mouton | 19th Jan. 1911. |
| Nera | 5,538 | Casanova | 16th Feb. 1911. |
| Yarra | 4,143 | Ristorcelli | 16th Mar. 1911. |
| Dumbea | 5,885 | Rabafat | 13th April 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | Bruno | 11th May 1911. |
| Australien | 6,365 | Monton | 8th June 1911. |
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | 6th July 1911. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nera | 5,539 | Casanova | 2nd Dec. 1910. |
| Yarra | 4,142 | Ristorcelli | 30th Dec. 1910. |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Agent.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | ..... | Dec. 6 |
| C. City of Athens | 8100 | ..... | " 15 |
| C. City of Benares | 11000 | ..... | " 30 |
| B. City of Agra | 8100 | not fixed. | ... |
| B. Lockaley Hall | 5500 | ..... | 1911 Jan. 14 |
| B. Newby Hall | 7500 | ..... | ... |
| B. Sutton Hall | 7700 | ..... | Jan. 26 |
| C. City of Glasgow | 9500 | ..... | Feby. 4 |
| A. City of Vienna | 6000 | ..... | March 4 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | March 17 | * " 14 |
| C. City of Athens | 8100 | " 24 | * " 21 |
| C. City of Benares | 11000 | ..... | April 8 |
| C. City of Karachi | 8400 | April 11 | ... |
| C. City of York | 11000 | " 24 | *April 21 |
| C. City of Glasgow | 9500 | May 12 | * May 9 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | " 30 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester | 8900 | ..... | June 10 |
| C. City of | ... | ..... | July 19 |

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

No Extra Charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. E. I. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents, Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

## SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge, |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

## BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 16,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,600,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.) | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | KOBE | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States) | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MANILA | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MARSEILLES | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | MELBOURNE | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | ZLOILO |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | |
| IPOH (Federated Malay States) | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

# LIQUID LIPPS

is the name by which the Popular Pianos manufactured by RICHARD LIPP are known. In both Hemispheres—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Far East, the

LIQUID LIPPS

are known and appreciated. The Popularity of these Pianos is evidenced by testimonials from all parts of the globe testifying unanimously to their excellent qualities in detail.

LIQUID LIPPS

are the Pianos par excellence for India as they are built and warranted to stand the extremes of a tropical climate in that they have complete metal frames cast in one piece and yet maintain all that

LIQUIDNESS OF TONE

which is the outstanding feature of these celebrated and covetable Pianos combining as they also do the desirable musical quality of

LIQUID TOUCH

which is capable of the most exquisite expression and further they will stand absolutely in perfect tune to the recognised full musical pitch in any climate. The pitch known as

PHILHARMONIC

which is higher than the pitch at which most Pianos are tuned in India. The most moderate priced Piano ever offered in India.

SOL AGENT IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Paid Up | Yen. 24,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds | " 16,600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Linoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | " 17,62,500 |
| Reserve Fund | " 4,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Called up | " 50,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | " 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MALAGA RAISINS, | (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box | ...at Rs. 5. |
| Do. | (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box | ...at Rs. 4. |
| Do. | (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box | ...at Rs. 3-8. |
| Do. | (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box | ...at Rs. 3-4. |
| SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box | | ...at Re. 1. |
| SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb. | | Re. 1. |
| ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket. | | |

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Marsphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 and a Bonus of Rs. 10 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 9th November, 1910, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1910, between the hours of 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M., and on SATURDAYS, from 11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. (S. T.)

THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummam Street,
Bombay, 9th November, 1910.

### TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

### ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(For all Communities)

MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties known as Daly Buildings situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 437 of 1909.
Vasanji Trikamji and Co.
vs.
Esmalbhai Sewji and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna Fazalbhoy Merally Chinai and Mathuradas Gocaldas, Receivers, appointed in the above suits Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th November 1910 at 5 p. m., (S. T.), the following very valuable landed properties, on the premises, viz.:—The property known as Daly Buildings, situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort, admeasuring 4,042 square yards or thereabouts, under quit and ground rent together with the extensive messuages, tenements, etc., standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai, on or towards the west by Meadow Street, on or towards the south by Forbes Street and on or towards the north partly by English Hotel Lane, and partly by the property of the Late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors to the Receivers, at their offices in Bell Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th November, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Bank of Bombay on Third Floor No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, such as inlaid drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets with glass door and showcase, mirror jardinier, very old blackwood handsome carved chiffonier, English palm stands with brass pots, octagon table and teapoys, nearly new cottage piano by Rumbildt, French gramophone with 40 English and French records, by Caruso, Faust, Paloma, Faiggise, etc, corner cabinet, table and wall ornaments, lamps, pictures, chandelier, square dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, teakwood and iron and brass bedsteads, mirror double almirah, glass book cases, Singer's sewing machine, writing table, wash-hand and dressing tables, English mahogany almirah, reclining sofa, gowa press, etc., etc., the property of Edward Dubolase Delliquebourg, Esq., proceeded Home.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1910.

### TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

**CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS**

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekespers throughout the world

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## AMUSEMENTS.

### FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

LOCATION:
Gamdevi Road, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station.
First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY EVENING
MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS AT 4 P.M.

FRANK E. FILLIS,
Organiser of the great
EARLS COURT SHOW, LONDON.
WITNESSED BY THE ENTIRE ROYAL FAMILY.
Also the Boer War Exhibition at
ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.
MADAME ROSE FILLIS
AND THE WHOLE OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SATURDAY EVENING.

**NEW ARTISTES! NEW ARTISTES!!**

Will appear. Including the
ENGEL TROUPE OF
RUSSIAN DANCERS and SINGERS,
THREE LADIES and TWO GENTLEMEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats, Box, Rs. 4. First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2. Stalls (European Gallery), Rs. 1. Gallery (Natives only), As. 8. Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Special space reserved for Zenana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

Circus Telephone No. 1698 where seats can be booked at any time.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager. GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

### BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.

QUADRILLE PARTY.
TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1910.

Tickets Rs. 2 each to admit one Lady and Gentleman, Extra Lady's Tickets Re. 1 each, can be obtained at the various Police Stations and from

A FINAN,
Hon. Secretary,
Bazar Gate Police Station.

### THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME.
A RECORD BREAKER.
THE BOY
SHERLOCK HOLMES,
A wonderful film and appreciated by our audience on Saturday with rounds of applause.
"FOOLSHEAD—CASHIER."
Can you imagine Foolshead as Head Cashier at the Bank? This week's picture is a scream.
Every picture on our programme is a success.
DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.
TIME & PRICE AS USUAL.

### SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

### HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

### HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely, remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammum Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¹⁄₂d. to 1s. 4 ²³⁄₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. B. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

**BENGER'S**

**Benger's Food is soothing and satisfying. It contains all the elements of a natural food in a condition suitable for immediate absorption.**

When milk alone is heavy and unsatisfying, Benger's Food, *made with milk*, is appetising and nutritive.

Benger's Food should be used
*For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED,*
for healthy development in infancy, for rebuilding strength in weakened systems, and for the preservation of old age in usefulness and vigour.

Readers can obtain a 48-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use it," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd. Otter Works, Manchester, England.

*Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.* B20

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## INSURANCES.

### BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed ... ... £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

### THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID .....£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for | £. | 1,986,394 |
| New Premiums (1909) ... | ,, | 90,965 |
| Surplus on transactions for above period ... ... | ,, | 273,119 |
| Annual Income ... | ,, | 1,422,802 |
| Assets ... | ,, | 10,315,985 |
| Total Payments under Policies | ,, | 25,606,534 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
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A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

### REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

### EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

### ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

### DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

### NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

### EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 ²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

OT THE CHEAPEST OI
PEG McTagga
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Ble
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
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VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF IND
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL .....£1,20
RESERVE FUND.....£1,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,20

HEAD OFFICE
5, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Rumbug, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M States, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Soochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the al Agencies and Branches, and also on the Princ Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; is TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and und take general Banking Business of every description CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimu Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not ceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed wh the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half year Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received terms which may be ascertained upon application. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, also received for safe custody and collection of inte and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve mon and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on ap cation.

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Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. S. BRUCE, Acting Agen

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LI

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,500,00
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,00
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,00

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nawera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSI FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at rates Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the princ Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Austr purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and B ches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Eu Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances ma made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sa Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and rec same for safe custody, realising interest and Divide when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on appro Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

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TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 13 12 | ,, 11 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 7 8 | ,, 6 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 2 8 | ,, 2 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 20 0 | ,, 16 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 10 10 | ,, 8 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 3 12 | ,, 2 |

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, rela to such matters as Small Sales; Business Ch Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgi Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lo Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Ca

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Re. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... | ,, 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion ... | ... | ,, 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | ,, 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... | ,, 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | ... | ,, 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted f length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 60+1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 97 1-4 unchgd |
| 3 1-2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) | 94 1-2 unchgd |
| 1-2 per cent. Got. Securities | 63 7-8 unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 25 7-8—1-8 |
| Do. 2 months hence | 25 1-16—1-8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers. | |
| Silver in New York | Holiday. |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— | 25 23 1-2—1-2 |
| Do. Berlin | 20.43 unchgd |
| Do. New York | Holiday. |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p.c. since 20-10-10 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight | 4 3-16—1-8 |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. | 4—1-8 |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5 unchgd |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 4 3-4 unchgd |
| Interest day to-day loans | 4 5-8—1-8 |
| Do. of day market loans | 4 3-4 unchgd |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | 77-9 unchgd |
| Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) | 1-3-15 |

MANCHESTER, November 8.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots | Demand fairly active. |
| Futures | Feverish. |
| East Indian | Steady. |
| Manchester | Business moderate, market firm, demand moderate. |
| Total Sales | 8,000 |
| Sales in East Indian | 150 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 500 |
| Imports | 46,500 |
| Mid-Americans | 7-16+8 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Brown | 11 3-4 unchgd |

| Cotton Delivery | N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 7·76 | 7·76 | 7·77 |
| | + 5 | + 6 | + 6 |
| Mid. Uplands | F.-M. | M.-A. | A.-M. |
| | 7·78 | 7·80 | 7·80 |
| | + 6 | + 6 | + 6 |
| G. O. C. | M.-J. | J.-J. | J.-A. |
| | 7·80 | 7·77 | 7·77 |
| | + 6 | + 6 | + 7 |
| Liverpool | | | |

New York and New Orleans, Holiday.

LONDON, November 8.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Broach | d 7 30-32 |
| F. G. Broach | d 7 15-32 |
| Good Broach | d 7 10-32 |
| Fine Bhownagger | d 6 30-32 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | d 6 26-32 |
| Good Bhownagger | d 6 22-32 |
| Fine Oomras | d 7 |
| F. G. Oomras | d 6 28-32 |
| Good Oomras | d 6 24-32 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | d 6 24-32 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | d 7 |
| Fine Bengals | d 6 8-32 |
| F. G. Bengals | d 6 4-32 |
| Good Bengals | d 6 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger | d 6 30-32 |
| Good Khandeish | d 6 18-32 |
| F G Khandeish | d 6 22-32 |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi | 34 3-4 |
| Do Months—Nov.-Dec. | |
| Do Name of Ports—London. | |
| Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers. | |
| Tone of Wheat—Firmer. | |
| Wheat South Australian.—35 1-4. | |
| Months—Jan. Feb.—Sellers. | |

## SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. | 47 |
| Do. Months—Nov.-Dec. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers. | |
| Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship | 45 1-4 |
| Do. Months—Nov.-Dec. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers. | |
| Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship | 39 |
| Do. Months—Nov.-Dec. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers. | |
| Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull. | |
| Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship | 56 |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam. | |
| Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers. | |
| Tone of Linseed.—Steady. | |
| Linseed Argentina—La Plata | 62 |
| Do Months—Jan.-Feb. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg. | |
| Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value. | |

## NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our Circular is very bullish: Crop 1,16,00,000; Consumption 12,500,000.

YARN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 40s Banner Mill Twist | 11 7-8 |
| George Mayalls Yarn | 11 3-4 |

## SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German granulated sugar C. and F. | |
| India double bags, | 12 2 1-4 |
| Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers. | |
| Tone of Sugar—Quiet. | |

## METAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | £ 69 1-2 |
| Yellow Metal | d 6 5-32 |

## ARRIVALS.

"Harpagus," "Warturm", R. Rubattino "Avala."

BOMBAY, November 9.

## EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3-32d. demand and 1s. 4 17-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling— | |
| T. T. Ready | 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1s. 4 3-32d. to end Feb. |
| Bank's Buying— | |
| Private D. D. Ready | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Credits 3 m/s | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| " " Forward | 1s. 4 5-16d. Mar. |
| " 6 m/s Ready | 1s. 4 1-2d. |
| Francs 3 m/s | 171 1-2 |
| Marks 3 m/s | 139 3-4 |
| 60 d/s. Hongkong | 139 1-2 |
| " Shanghai | 187 1-2 |
| " Japan | 149 |

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper market opened at 93-11, improved to 93-12 and has closed at 93-11.

## BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 down both for ready and forward and New York was closed. Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 25-10; the London market declined but our market remained dull. There being retail demand prices advanced by an anna but late in the evening sellers being continued the market declined and closed at Rs. 75. Demand for ready was dull and about 40 to 50 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained dull. Upcountry and local demand was poor and prices remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in a little less demand and prices declined by half an anna.

## GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| 97 touch Chintu | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| Narcudas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch | 23 | 15 | 0 |
| National Bank | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Chartered Bank | 23 | 15 | 3 |
| Sovereigns Shield | 15 | 3 | 6 |
| Do. Dragon | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Gold | 23 | 14 | 6 |
| Native Bullion | 23 | 14 | 6 |
| Indian Specie Bank | 23 | 15 | 0 |

## SILVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117 1-2 Penny | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 117 Penny Ready | 74 | 15 | 0 |
| Local per tola | 0 | 11 | 9 |

FUTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Settlement | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Second do | 75 | 3 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Steady. London rate was 3d. down, sellers firm and demand was moderate. Rates for ready and forward advanced by an anna.

Rapeseed:—Dull. London quotations 9d. down. Sellers being more rate was easier by one anna.

Wheat:—Quiet but steady. London price was unchanged. Moderate business is passing and prices remained unchanged

Castorseed, Poppyseed, Mowraseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, and Gingellyseed:—Quiet. Demand seems dull. Prices unchanged.

| Descriptions. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold | Rs. 13 | 9 | 0 |
| Linseed, Small | " 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown | " 13 | 10 | 0 |
| RAPESEED— | | | |
| Brown Delhi | " 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Brown Cawnpore | " 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Yellow do. | " 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Gujarat | " 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Brown Katni | " 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Poppyseed | " 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Castorseed | " 40 | to | 41 |
| WHEAT— | | | |
| Pissi | " 31 | to | 33 |
| Hard Roa | " 27 | to | 29 |
| GINGELLYSEED— | | | |
| Yellow Hinganghat | " 54 | to | 55 |
| Rai Khandesh— | " 70 | to | 90 |
| Mowraseed | " 7 | to | 8 |
| Groundnuts | " 48 | to | 50 |
| Cottonseed | " 24 | to | 25 |
| Maize | " 16 | to | 17 |
| Wheat Yellow | " 36 | to | 38 |
| Khandwa | " 44 | to | 45 |
| Bajaro | " 25 | to | 27 |
| Joowar | " 16 | to | 19 |
| Gram | " 22 | to | 25 |
| Mubara | " 45 | to | 55 |
| Brown Jubbulpore | " 48 | to | 49 |
| Brown Meggi | " 49 | to | 50 |
| Kabra | " 53 | to | 55 |
| Black Kutni | " 45 | to | 46 |
| Myrabollams | " 19 | to | 20 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 8th November, 1910:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 3,948 | Cwts |
| Linseed | 2,451 | " |
| Rapeseed | 1,853 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 12,699 | " |
| Poppyseed | 186 | " |
| Groundnuts | 849 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,697 | " |
| Rice | 1,18,906 | " |
| Myrabollams | 479 | " |
| Cottonseed | 4,265 | " |
| Mowraseed | 285 | " |
| Gram | 1,925 | " |
| Joowar | | " |
| Maize | 461 | " |

## SHARES.

### BANKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | | | 1,582 1-2 |
| India | | | 63 |
| Indian Specie | | | 54 |
| Eastern Bank | | | 75 1-2 |

### MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| David | | | 376 1-4 |
| Manockji Petit | | | 2,772 1-2 |
| Kohinoor | | | 640 |
| New Great Eastern | | | 175 to 177 1-2 |

### PRESSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Berar | | | 590 |
| Volkart United | | | 645 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate | | | 18 1-2 |
| Bamankua Manganese | | | 8 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary | | | 118 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference | | | 166 1-2 |
| Bombay SteamNavigation Ordinary | | | 292 1-2 |
| Colaba Land and Mill | | | 1,115 |
| Treacher and Co. | | | 500 |
| Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord | | | 31 1-2 |
| Swadeshi | | | 1,060 |

### RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tapti Valley | | | 490 |

## COTTON.

Liverpool was 5 to 7 points up, whilst New York futures were closed. Demand from exporters and mills was good and tone of the market for ready lots was firm and rates advanced by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The opener advised 5 to 6 up. The tone of the market for new crop was very firm and demand being good the rate advanced by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. New Broach was quoted Rs. 330 in the morning, but at the close the price advanced to Rs. 333 with a firmer tendency.

We learn of the following purchases:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Jamshedji | Bengal | 278 |
| 500 | Japan T & Co. | Do | 295 |
| 500 | S J David & Co. | Do | 250-290 |
| 200 | Pitit Mills | Do | 280 |
| 200 | Finlay Mills | Do | 285 |
| 200 | H Goculdas | Do | 280 |
| 400 | Do | Do | 275 |
| 400 | Do | Do | 282 |
| 100 | Do | Broach | 330 |
| 100 | W Webb & Sons. | Sawgin | 330 |
| 100 | Morarji Mills | Parbhani | 310 |
| | Bengal Hand Gin, Fine | | 274 |
| | " F Good | | 283 |
| | Bengal Machine Gin. Fine | | 289 |
| | " F Good | | 278 |
| | Sind Punjab Fine | | 288 |
| | " F Good | | 278 |
| | Khandesh Fine | | 301 |
| | " F Good | | 291 |
| | Dhanmangaon Poolgnon Fine | | 319 |
| | " F Good | | 308 |
| | Akola Khangaum Fine | | 313 |
| | " F Good | | 303 |
| | Amraoti Fine | | 313 |
| | " F Good | | 303 |
| | Yeotmal Fine | | 323 |
| | " F Good | | 313 |
| | Nagpore Fine | | 328 |
| | " F Good | | 318 |
| | Wardha Hinganghat Fine | | 330 |
| | " F Good | | 319 |
| | Methia Fine | | 301 |
| | " F Good | | 291 |
| | Broach Gin Fine | | 354 |
| | " F Good | | 345 |
| | Broach Gin Good | | 334 |
| | Sawginned Good | | 333 May |
| | Comptah Gin | | 339 " |
| | Westerns H. G | | 322 " |
| | Do M G | | 327 " |

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th November:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | — | 1,432 Bales |
| Central India | | " |
| Barsi and Nagur | 235 | " |
| Berar | 508 | " |
| Central Provinces | 190 | " |
| Oomras | 2,575 | " |
| Dhollera | | " |
| Broach | 19 | " |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 297 | " |
| Westerns | 2 | " |
| Bengal N. W. P. | 4,575 | " |
| Bengals Rajputana | — | " |
| Rajputana | | " |
| Sind | | " |
| Persia | | " |
| Egyptian | | " |
| Other sorts | | " |
| Total | 7,289 | |

LIVERPOOL, Nomber 9.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales | 10,000 |
| Total Imports | 15,000 |

Future Delivery Prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov.—Dec. | 7·81+ 6 |
| Dec.—Jan. | 7·81+ 5 |
| Jan.—Feb. | 7·82+ 5 |
| Feb.—Mar. | 7·83+ 5 |
| Mar.—Apl. | 7·85+ 5 |
| Apl.—May | 7·85+ 5 |
| May.—June | 7·86+ 6 |
| June—July | 7·84+ 5 |
| July—Aug. | 7·82+ 5 |

## FREIGHTS.

| Ports. | Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Dunkirk | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Havre | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Hull | 14 6 | 15 6 |
| Liverpool | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Marseilles | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Genoa | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| London | ..... | ..... |
| Hamburg | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Trieste | ..... | ..... |
| Venice | ..... | ..... |
| Open Ports | Jan.-May | 15 0 |
| | Havre-Hamburg | 15 6 |

The market is quiet.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th November, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 28 | 37,738 |
| B, B, & C. I. Railway. | 28 | 33,912 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCCARRISON—October 27, at Gilgit, Kashmir, the wife of Captain R McCarrison, I M S, of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

GLASCOCK—STUART—November 2, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by Canon Warlow, L C. Glascock, Indian Police, elder son of the late Major General T B M Glascock, I S O, to Edith Leslie, youngest daughter of J P Stuart, Esq, of Elgin, Scotland.

DEWAR—LANCASTER—November 2, at St Andrew's Kirk, Allahabad, by the Rev R Jamieson, Patrick Purves Dewar, to Marjorie Ida, eldest daughter of the late Percy Lancaster, Esq, of the Agri-Horticultural Society Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay: High Court, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, at 3-40 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.; 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Fillis's Circus, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes."

## ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsetta," with the English Mails of the 28th October, which left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Catholic employees of the Scheme VIII Reinforced Concrete Chawls, City Improvement Trust, will offer a Thanksgiving High Mass with Benediction, at 8 A. M. on Sunday, the 13th instant, at the St. Ignatius Chapel, near the Carnac Bridge, officiated by Revd. A. Hegglin, S. J.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO.'S CIRCULAR.—Messrs. Marcks & Co., of Bombay and Poona, have just issued their trade circular, a volume of 350 pages, which describes and gives prices for their vast assortment of wares, including everything, from a motor-car to a diamond pin, from a piano to a comic song. The catalogue is so beautifully got up that it is worth while perusing even by those without means to buy.

FATAL SCUFFLE.—Yesterday morning Ezekiel Jacob, a Jew, aged about thirty-five, was found lying dead on the verandah of a house at Pydownie. The deceased had a swelling on the right side of his face extending over the right eye. On enquiries the Police ascertained that there had been a quarrel between the deceased and three others at 10 p.m. on Tuesday night near Pydownie. During the scuffle, it is alleged, the deceased was assaulted and when he was unconscious the assailants ran away. The Police Instituted enquiries and succeeded in arresting one of the alleged assailants. Further enquiries are in progress.

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.—While the hatches of No. 4 hold of the P. and O. Company's steamship "Himalaya" were opened at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning after the disinfection of the vessel, smoke was seen issuing from the hold, caused by the fusion of the installation of the refrigerator. The Harbour Police went out in the Police launch the and Port Trust tug "Rose" and other launches standing pumped water and air into the hold. A number of officers and men of the vessel went down to locate the fire but they had to be got on deck in a state of collapse, having been overcome by smoke. The fire was located at 4-30 p.m. and extinguished at 6-15 p.m. The amount of damage caused by the fire is not known.


## DHARAMPORE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

### Munificent Gift.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Patiala wrote the following letter to Mr. Malabari some time ago, contributing Rs. 1,00,000 and making other valuable gifts to the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives:—

Patiala, 24th October, 1910.

My dear Mr. Malabari,—Pray allow me to thank you for your kind visit and for explaining to me all about the Dharampore Sanatorium for Consumptives which you have so generously established and loyally named after our late beloved and revered Sovereign. As my humble share towards the expenses I have resolved to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 to be spent in any way you like. I am also arranging to give you an up-to-date Dispensary at Dharampore for in-door as well as out-door patients. I am sure there will be no difficulty about land, and that those in charge of the Sanatorium will receive every possible help and facility from my officers and their subordinates. I need not say how deeply grateful we all are for your efforts and for the support they have received from Their Majesties the King and Queen and their representatives in India.—Believe me, &c.,

BHUPINDRA SINGH


## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th November 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 8 | 3 | 35 p.m. | 15 | 43 |
| Teheran | 9 | 1 | 0 p.m. | 1 | 50 |
| Suez | 9 | 2 | 10 p.m. | 0 | 44 |

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shasi and Hankow (9-11-10).

# HIGH COURT.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday and disposed of the following matters:—

RE RASUL HAJI CASSAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, appeared on behalf of certain claimants and applied for an order, directing the Official Assignee to hand over property which he had taken possession of as Official Assignee under the vesting order. The learned Counsel said that the Official Assignee had taken possession of thirty-nine buffaloes which belonged to the claimants and not to the insolvent.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Soloman, appeared for the Official Assignee, and said that the Official Assignee was an officer of the Court and he had taken possession of the property under the vesting order made in the matter. If the Official Assignee got possession of the property no one had a right to turn him out of the possession except by a suit.

Mr. Jinnah said that the buffaloes were taken possession of notwithstanding the objection taken by the claimants.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments decided to go into the merits of the case and then to decide all the points of law as well as of facts raised by Counsel for both parties.

RE SORABJI DADYSETT AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia for the insolvents applied for and obtained adjournment of the hearing of the matter till the 7th December next.

RE GANESHDAS PANALAL.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar the insolvent was granted one month's time to file the schedule and for two months' interim order.

RE HARRY YORKE.

Mr. H. Campbell, on behalf of the Bangalore Bank, applied that the Official Assignee be directed to attach a moiety of the salary of the insolvent, who was employed in the firm of Messrs. Dunnett and Co., saddlers, on a salary of Rs. 300.

His Lordship ordered the application to be renewed after six months.

# POLICE COURT.

## A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, 4th Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Rampiari Sivnath, a Hindu boy, and Devidayal Mangalprasad, a sepoy in the armed police, the first with stealing and the second with receiving two pearls of the value of Rs. 450, belonging to one Manilal Chunilal.

The complaint was that on the 22nd October last, the first accused, who lived on the charity of the complainant, stole two pearls from complainant's "gadi" in Sheikh Memon-street and gave them to the second accused. They both then tried to sell them to a Marwaree, who offered them Rs. 200 only and the bargain was not made. The pearls remained with the second accused. On the 5th instant, as the boy demanded the pearls back from the second accused, the latter told him that they had been stolen from his box and made a report of the theft to the police. Sub-Inspector Sabaji proceeded to the Police Lines at Byculla to ascertain how the theft was committed, when in course of enquiries he recovered the pearls concealed in the lavatory attached to the room of the accused. Further enquiries showed that the pearls were stolen.

The Magistrae on the evidence convicted both the accused. The first accused who was a juvenile offender was ordered to receive ten stripes, while the second accused was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment, his Worship remarking that he deserved severe sentence in view of the fact that he being employed in the police, instead of detecting crime as a policeman, dishonestly received stolen pearls and concealed them in a lavatory.

## THEFT BY A CLERK.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Narayenrao, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Savakshah Framji, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, with the theft of Rs. 11-0-3. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that Harischandra Jeshwant, cashier in Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, missed money from his drawer on several occasions. On Tuesday last he made up a parcel containing a ten-rupee note, one rupee and one pice, left it on his desk and went out, telling two sepoys to keep a watch during his absence. Subsequently, one of the sepoys went to the complainant and informed him that the accused had taken the money. The accused was then taken to the accountant, when the money was found on his person and he was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he repented of his action in taking the money and begged for mercy.

Mr. Kapadia asked his Worship to use his discretion and give the accused the benefit of Section 562. The accused was respectably connected, and the amount in question was a small one.

Mr. Narayenrao said he had instructions to press for a deterrent sentence.

His Worship said he could not see his way to give the accused the benefit of Section 562. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

## RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Fakrudin, a motor-car driver, with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that on the afternoon of October 15th, the accused who was driving his car along Wodehouse Bridge Road, took a sharp curve into Esplanade Road, and the car collided with another motor-car coming from the opposite direction. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the car which came from the opposite direction was on the wrong side of the road, and that it was being driven, not by the usual driver but by a cleaner. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

## CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Smith charged one Jetha Ishwar with the theft of Rs. 3,240 in currency notes. It appeared from the evidence that on the 7th instant the accused went to the house of one Parvatibai, the aunt of Narbhiram Pranjivandas, the complainant in the case, to wind a clock. When Parvatibai, who is eighty-five years of age, closed the door, the accused hid himself in the house. The accused subsequently opened the safe and removed the currency notes. A complaint was made to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused also pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold buttons, valued at Rs. 35, belonging to one Manekbai. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

## RECKLESS STONE THROWING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Krishna Bapoo, a Hindu, with causing hurt to Takaram Mahadu, by means of a stone. At ten o'clock on the night of the 5th instant, the complainant, with several others, was playing cards on the verandah of his house at Mahim, when the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, went there and began to interfere with their play. He then went to the other side of the wall and threw stones without any consideration as to who would be hit. The complainant was struck on the forehead and received a simple fracture. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The feeble depression in the north-west of the Peninsula now lies over south Gujarat, and is insignificant. The are of the rainfall has travelled northwards, and extended over the Central Provinces into Central India. The rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad, and fairly general in Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, and Malabar, while a few falls occurred in south Burma, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, and the north Madras Coast. The chief falls are:—Kotah and Nowgong had a third of an inch: Neemuch, half; Khandwa, two Pachmarhi, three-quarters: Nagpur, Chanda and Hyderabad (Deccan) one; Gulbarga, one and a half.

Forecast.—A slight extension of the rainfall in the United Provinces and Gujarat.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegram from the Government Meteorologist, Simla:—

Depression is now off of Bombay. Still feebly marked and apparently unlikely cause rough weather.

LATER.

Depression is now over South of Gujarat has not developed, lower cautionery signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the east Punjab, and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is above the average in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·21" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess in the north-west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is above the average in upper Sind and south Rajputana and normal in other districts. Day temperature is normal; night temperature remains in excess in several places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0·55" and Surat 0·17" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in west Central India, south Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Humidity is much above the average. Temperature during night continues in excess everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Hoshangabad records 0·19," Khandwa 1·92," Amraoti 0·22," Nagpur 0·87" and Chanda 0·88." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in large excess.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·11," Mormugao 0·12" and Karwar 0·25." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is slightly above the average. Temperature during day has fallen and in an considerable defect in the south Konkan; night temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has been received; Poona registered 0·57", Sholapur 0·18", Nizamabad 0·28" and Hyderabad 0·95". Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity continues in large excess. Day temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is high almost everywhere.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain is reported from the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Local rain has also fallen in South Gujarat, the south Central India West, and south United Provinces. The disturbance though in slight intensity is still lying on the Kathiawar Coast and affects Sind, Cutch, West Central India, the adjacent parts of Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Moderate to heavy cloud has spread over the United Provinces and south Rajputana.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Local showers are likely in south Gujarat, west Central India and United Provinces. A few falls may occur in north Gujarat and on the Kathiawar Coast.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st Nov. 10 date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (8th Nov.) | 80·6 | 62·6 | ... | ... |
| Jask | 86·3 | 73·3 | ... | 0·03 |
| Muskat (8th Nov.) | 87·3 | 76·1 | ... | ... |
| Multan | 90·8 | 55·9 | ... | ... |
| Rawalpindi | 83·4 | 46·9 | ... | ... |
| Lahore | 89·4 | 53·2 | ... | ... |
| Sirsa | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ambala | 84·5 | 52·0 | ... | ... |
| Delhi | 83·7 | 60·2 | ... | ... |
| Agra | 85·5 | 67·5 | ... | ... |
| Mainpuri | 85·3 | 62·5 | 0·05 | ... |
| Jhansi | 85·5 | 67·0 | 0·21 | ... |
| Cawnpore | 83·2 | 65·0 | ... | ... |
| Allahabad | 84·6 | 69·5 | ... | ... |
| Jacobabad | 94·1 | 59·2 | ... | ... |
| Karachi | 89·5 | 67·0 | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | 83·4 | 59·2 | ... | ... |
| Jaipur | 85·2 | 59·1 | ... | ... |
| Kotah | 86·5 | 69·1 | 0·03 | 0·03 |
| Bhuj | 91·1 | 62·0 | ... | ... |
| Dwarka | 90·3 | 67·7 | ... | ... |
| Veraval | 93·1 | 75·3 | ... | ... |
| Rajkot | 92·0 | 70·0 | ... | ... |
| Bavnagar Para | 91·6 | 75·5 | ... | ... |
| Surat | 89·4 | 74·6 | 1·17 | 0·17 |
| Ahmedabad | 92·6 | 74·7 | ... | ... |
| Deesa | 94·8 | 62·9 | ... | ... |
| Neemuch | 84·0 | 64·8 | ... | ... |
| Indore | 82·1 | 69·1 | 0·55 | 0·55 |
| Jubbulpore | 82·3 | 68·3 | 0·07 | 0·07 |
| Sangor | 89·1 | 68·0 | 0·08 | 0·08 |
| Hoshangabad | 85·6 | 71·4 | 0·10 | 0·10 |
| Khandwa | 86·2 | 71·1 | 1·92 | 1·92 |
| Akola | 88·2 | 72·1 | 0·03 | 0·16 |
| Amraoti | 86·8 | 69·3 | 0·22 | 0·46 |
| Nagpur | 83·1 | 69·8 | 0·87 | 0·87 |
| Chanda | 88·5 | 72·0 | 0·88 | 2·32 |
| Raipur | 85·7 | 70·6 | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 84·1 | 75·3 | 0·11 | 0·14 |
| Ratnagiri | 78·3 | 71·4 | 0·06 | 0·32 |
| Mormugao | 76·5 | 71·2 | 0·12 | 1·44 |
| Karwar | 79·3 | 71·0 | 0·25 | 1·44 |
| Malegaon | 85·9 | 73·1 | ... | ... |
| Ahamednagar | 80·4 | 69·0 | 0·03 | 0·18 |
| Poona | 80·0 | 67·3 | 0·57 | 9·76 |
| Sholapur | 86·3 | 67·4 | 0·18 | 1·36 |
| Bijapur | 80·7 | 64·7 | ... | 1·57 |
| Belgaum | 71·8 | 63·1 | ... | 0·44 |
| Aurangabad | 85·2 | 69·2 | 0·08 | 0·16 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 81·9 | 53·2 | 0·28 | 0·51 |
| Hyderabad | 81·8 | 68·7 | 0·95 | 1·54 |
| Mangalore | 85·3 | 66·3 | 0·39 | 5·72 |
| Calicut | 81·8 | 71·1 | 0·03 | 5·71 |
| Cochin | 84·7 | 73·8 | 0·03 | 9·14 |
| Colombo | 85·0 | 76·0 | ... | 9·68 |
| Masulipatam | 75·3 | 77·0 | ... | 1·85 |
| Bellary | 84·9 | 65·3 | ... | 0·65 |
| Cuddapah | 85·7 | 72·6 | ... | 5·53 |
| Madras | 89·0 | 75·5 | 0·35 | 8·92 |
| Bangalore | 77·3 | 19·8 | ... | 1·

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R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
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H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 9.

Australien ..... Monton ..... .....
Bulimba.....1663 Butler.....M M & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter ..... .....
Banca .....3794 Colbyer .....P & O S N & Co
Cromarty Hall .....2435 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Feliciana.....2786 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Islanda .....3361 McClelland. .....M M & Co
Kola.....513 Bamber.....M M & Co
Leichenfels.....3329 Toper.....W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa .....959 .....M M & Co
Nixani .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Pagenturm.....3160 Fishbeck...W & A Graham & Co
Salt.....502 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Virginia.....2789 MacMorran..... .....
Warrora.....2464 Morrison .....M M & Co
Stream
Strombus.....1008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Lindsay | 2499 | Haires | Calicut | 11-11 | James Finlay & Co |
| B Hindoo | 3156 | Groves | Hull | 15-11 | J Finlay & Co |
| C & R Culna | 3963 | Maclachlan | Antwerp | 16-11 | M M & Co |
| D & E Croxteth Hall | 2435 | Ogg | Marmagoa | 10-11 | K Nixon & Co |
| G Mohammadi | 1252 | Geddie | Red Sea Ports | 11-11 | B & P S N & Co |
| L Abydos | 1939 | Smails | Repairing | | G Hoosein Kasam & Co |
| M Najmi | 2522 | Perot | Jeddah | 10-11 | E & A M Jeewanji |
| N Barque Brilliant | 3609 | Morrison | | 12-11 | Baltimore R A Willis |
| Markgraf | 2325 | Thle | Zanzibar | | A Standen & Co |
| O Cresswell | 2002 | Bubbes | N F | | W & A G & Co |
| P Bodlewell | 2209 | Smiles | Hamburg | | Middlesborough 19-4 W & A Graham & Co |
| Remembrance | 2286 | Nesbitt | Marseilles | | 20-11 Ralli Bros |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cape Breton...2501 Warden.....Dunkirk.....10-11 R N & Co
2 Castalia.....4030 Hamilton ...Liverpool ...13-11 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino .....3634 Ludovico ...Genoa.....15-11 Florio & R S N Co
4 Ischia.....2831 Belsito.....Hongkong.....16-11 Italian Line
5 Pagenturm.....3160 Fischbeck.....Karachi...15-11 W & A Graham & Co
7 Bohemia.....2305 Gillhuber.....Trieste .....16-11 A L S N Co
8 Itaura.....3362 Bishop...N F...N F...M M & Co
10&11 City of London...5678 Wilsto...Karachi...12-11 K Nixon & Co
12&13 Marmora...5231 Weston.....London .....19-11 P & O Co
14 Dumra ...762 Manly...Busreh...10-11...M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari .....829 Ahmed.....N F.....Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed.....Mangalore.....11-11 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Hoosein.....Bnager ...9-11 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Majeedi .....1357 Newby.....12-11...B N P S & Co

## ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Lhasa ..... | McDiarmid ... | Karachi, Nov 7 |

## DEPARTURE.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Assaye ..... | Jones ..... | Shanghai, &c |

The steamer Dumra, Manley, for the Persian Gulf, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Salsette, for Aden, began to load yesterday.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—10 bales wool, J Kara; 115 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 57 bales wool, E Shewji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 8 pots rosa oil, Ener and Krause; 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, 991 cwts poppyseed, and 201 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

Marmora s—4,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,800 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—7 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 14 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 5,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 2,400 cwts sowari, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—300 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cape Breton s—500 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 1,001 cwts linseed and 4,082 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—441 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

D Balduino s—105 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—395 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, J Facheri; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 99 cwts kang 105 cwts turmeric and 3 cwts cocubus Indicus Banerse and Krause; 201 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 115 cwts bone sinews, R Kaderbhoy; 100 cwts kang, J Lukhmidas; 28 bales aloe fibre, J G Sheth and Co; 70 bales cottonfy W Wolf and Sons.

Bodlewell s—1,000 cwts sjwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 200 cwts tallow M Somji; 12,000 cwts gingellyseed and 200 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros; 3,001 cwts poppyseed and 4,504 cwts linseed E D. Sassoon and Co; 200 bales hemp H Govindji.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,201 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—68 bales cotton waste S. M. Kirtikar and Co; 300 bales cotton H Bhojnath and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bohemia s—171 cwts fenugreek, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 58 cwts sandalwood and 18 cwts dry fruit, D Passoo.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 560 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.


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| Snowflake, 150 deg. | 6 8 2 | per case. |
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| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | " " |
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*NOTICE.*

*VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES The GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE, will be kept daily at the SECRETARIAT, between 10a.m. and 6 p.m. from TUESDAY, the 8th November, 1910.*

*J. G. GREIG, Captain,*
*Military Secretary to*
*H. E. The Governor.*

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 10th Nov. 1910.


## GERMAN CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

COLONEL GADKE, well-known as a military critic and a German writer on European armies, was a spectator at the manœuvres in September last. He has lately given to the Press his opinions and impressions acquired during the four days that the troops were manœuvring. His criticisms are both condemnatory and flattering, but more the former than the latter. There is a report that an old lady, an interested spectator on Compton Down, enquired of one of the most distinguished officers present: "Is it all against all now?" And, perhaps, Colonel Gadke may have become as mixed up in his ideas of what he witnessed as the old lady imagined the contending forces were. As a military student he cannot have overlooked the admirable work of the late Colonel Henderson, most accomplished and unbiassed of military writers and historians, who had something to say as regards the training and qualities of the German soldier that could not have been altogether acceptable to an egotistical German mind. The present methods of training in the German army are as little likely to inculcate the power of initiative in the soldier, as they were in 1870, and it is this power of initiative and independence in progressive movement possessed by the British soldier which Colonel Gadke and other foreign military critics so often mistake for lack of cohesion and co-operation, in action. The German officer is naturally susceptible to criticisms of a system which Wellington began to abandon a hundred years ago, and which he knows too well Germany must still retain as being the only one suitable to the temperament of the German conscript. There is no doubt a hidden motive, in the pains Colonel Gadke takes to enlarge on the numerical weakness of the British Army, as a land Power, though he cannot be unaware that French military critics, for whose edification we may presume he expatiates on this point, have not been backward in pointing out the weak point in estimating the advantages to be gained by an alliance with us.

But it is not in the smallness of its numbers only that Colonel Gadke criticises our army. Apart from this palpable defect he has much to say on its organisation and training which he holds, renders it unfit to cope with the forces of any of the Continental Powers and disqualifies Great Britain from playing a role on land, worth considering. In fact, he would deny us a place among the first-class military Powers. Here are his words: "A force such as the British army, the army of the most widespread political Power in the world, must naturally be assumed to have the very highest pretensions; it would be an affront to compare it to even the best of the other great armies of the world. And yet when we judge the British army by the side of the German, the French, the Austrian, or the Japanese, the verdict can only be this: In its present composition and training it is not equal to a conflict with a Continental army, and is, on the whole, apart from the smallness of its numbers, unfitted to play any part worth mentioning in modern war. As a land Power, Great Britain has fallen out of the ranks of first-class military Powers. In spite of this, her soldiers, and the raw material which she can command in the form of officers, are exceptionally good, and second to none in the world." As regards the material in both officers and men his remarks are not so adverse; for these two, he admits, yield in quality to none in the world. The great moral qualities of coolness and daring are he acknowledges possessed by both in a marked degree and make our troops eminently well fitted for Colonial or Asiatic warfare, but these are useful qualities it may be said in any kind of warfare. On what Colonel Gadke bases his opinion that our Commanders have no idea of handling men in masses, it is hard to say. True, they have not the same opportunities as have the officers of the great Continental Powers, of handling large masses of troops, but there is no reason to doubt their capabilities in this respect without being blind to our military defects. The largest organised unit to take part in the recent manœuvres was a complete division and there was little reason for the most biassed critic to find fault with the handling of it.

The German officer, accustomed to rigid formations, is unable to appreciate the elasticity of the formations adopted in the British army, so it may be pardonable if he mistakes initiative and open independence for lack of cohesion. "A particularly noticeable defect," writes Colonel Gadke, "was the lack of co-operation between the supports and reserves on the one hand, and the firing and attacking lines on the other. But too little attention was also given to the district in which the battle was actually taking place and to the proper means for taking full advantage of the formation of the land as an aid to ultimate victory. I have the impression that the British army is trained for fighting on level ground only, and even for this it is not trained properly. The long period spent in the large camps and barracks, the exercises constantly carried out in the same well-known tracts of country, are seen to be prejudicial factors. The Continental armies, too, cannot avoid the use of the same training-ground for certain definite purposes; but they take good care not to base their entire military education upon it. The German Army authorities, reasonably enough, endeavour even to arrange for constant changes in the distribution of the troops in the various individual commands. If some such precautions as these are not taken, a localised system of tactics is formed only too easily, and proves to be the worst enemy of military usefulness." To give this military critic his due, it must be confessed that his position is unassailable as regards his opinion on the decision, given by the umpires, in many cases; decisions which he characterises as "astonding and glaringly irreconcilable with what must have happened in accordance with the real position of events." The umpires, again and again, he says, entered into long discussions, finally pronouncing decisions after the pattern of the old proverb, "Wash me, but don't make me wet," i.e., they handled both sides with kid gloves. He had heard a great deal of praise given to the delight which the British officer took in acting upon his own responsibility; but to his mind the attitude of the higher leaders was extraordinarily passive, not to say indifferent. The manœuvres were not, it must be admitted, as realistic as they should have been, but this must always be the case when a stage effect has to be arranged for the final day and so the reputations of our Commanders have to suffer in the eyes of foreigners, who in consequence wrongly ascribe to them absolutely unsound tactical theories.

THE LATE DR. COOKE. A LARGE circle of his friends and pupils will receive with regret the news of the death in his seventy-fifth year of Dr. Theodore Cooke, who was in former years a familiar figure in Bombay and Poona. He took great interest in the higher scientific education of the natives of this Presidency and for nearly a generation presided over the Government Engineering College at Poona, the only institution in Western India where Indians are trained to the profession of engineering. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained high honours, he came out at the age of twenty-five, originally as an engineer in the service of the then newly commenced Bombay, Baroda Railway, and as such he erected the well known Bassein Bridge about thirty miles from Bombay, a work of great difficulty, as the Bassein Creek is very wide and deep and had to be bridged only a little distance from where it meets the broad Arabian Sea. This bridge is the longest on this Railway and connects the island of Salsette with the mainland of India. On the completion of this work he would have returned home, but the Bombay Government offered him the principalship of its Engineering College at Poona and he joined the Educational Department, in which he remained for twenty-eight years. He acted for several times as Director of Public Instruction when Mr. Kyrle Chatfield was permanent incumbent. At Poona College where his whole career lay, he did great good by imparting to several successive generations of Indian students, who congregated there from all parts of the Presidency and even beyond, a sound taste not only for engineering but also for other sciences like Geology, Mineralogy and Mining. Under him the Engineering College enlarged its scope considerably and took the name of the College of Science. When he took up the principalship in 1865, there was a great demand for trained native engineers in Bombay, as the city, then under the able governorship of Sir Bartle Frere, had entered on its career of expension, and much new building was going on. Under Dr. Cooke the Poona College steadily supplied that demand and scores of intelligent Indians under his able and sympathetic training have passed from it and been granted diplomas by the University and are practising their profession with credit. In the affairs of the Bombay University he took a keen interest from the beginning and guided it in scientific matters. His services were so highly appreciated by Government that they granted him several extensions when his period of service was over in 1890, and the next year they made him a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, an honour which he had well deserved by his labours in the cause of education and science. Latterly he gave much attention to the botany of the Bombay Presidency and was Director of the Botanical Survey. His labours in this direction bore fruit in his extensive work on the Flora of our Presidency which he brought out for the Government in several parts published during his retirement a few years ago and not completed yet we believe. His younger brother, Dr. Samuel Cooke, also was in the Bombay Educational Service, and worked under him at Poona College as Professor of Geology, retiring about the same time.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON, THE DOMINIONS AND RADIO-TELEGRAPHY. although he has not had much success with his bill to make installations of wireless telegraphy compulsory on all ships, may take heart of grace at the announcement that radio-telegraphs will be once more discussed by the Imperial Conference, when it holds its next meeting. While this aspect of the question is not the one which is to receive principal consideration it is extremely unlikely that it can escape reference altogether, and Sir Edward Sassoon will advance his cause considerably and at the same time perform a service to the Empire, if he can secure sympathetic consideration from the overseas dominions. In the meantime it is interesting to note that the United States Government, with more enterprise than our own, has recently introduced into the Legislature a measure providing for a compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on all sea-going vessels, carrying a specified number of persons. It is also a noteworthy fact that such large concerns as the P. & O. and Hansa lines have on their own initiative made similar installations in their passenger vessels, to say nothing of the fact that an English company owning cargo vessels only has come into line with the movement. It is quite possible that Sir Edward Sassoon may not be able immediately to convince the House of Commons, which, as everyone knows, includes a powerful ship-owning interest, of the urgent necessity of this measure for British vessels, but it is certainly a satisfactory sign that British shipowners are permitting themselves to be taught that these installations are desirable. The question will no doubt be fully considered by the Conference in due course. At the next meeting it would be a little premature until the main question which relates to the representation of the various parts of the Empire at future meetings of the International Conference has been settled. At the last meeting of that body at Berlin in 1906 none of the oversea possessions was directly represented. This was due to a desire on the part of the colonies not to be committed in any way until they had had an opportunity of observing the working of the Radio-Telegraph Convention. Owing, however, to a concession secured by the British delegates at that meeting, votes may be allotted to the colonies at future conferences on the basis of the representation laid down in the Postal Union Convention. This extension of the voting power of the Empire cannot, however, be claimed as of right. It is a matter entirely within the option of the Conference, and may be withheld, though it is probable that the precedent of the Postal Union will be followed. Before the ratification of the Radio-Telegraph Convention all the self-governing dominions and Crown Colonies, with the exceptions of the Orange River Colony and Newfoundland, had notified their intention of adhering to the Convention, and since the elections to the Parliament of the South African Union, the Orange River Colony has followed suit. Newfoundland is, therefore, the only part of the Empire which is not a party to the Convention.

THE Viceregal party visited Allahabad yesterday en route to Benares.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrive at Lahore yesterday morning after a prolenged tour in the Phulkian States and other Native States.

IT is announced that Major the Hon. H. J. Fraser, 2nd Scots Guards has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

THE publication, entitled "The Infamies of Liberal Rule in India," issued by the Executive Council of the Social Democratic Party in England, is proscribed by the Travancore Government.

FORTY new moorings for warships are to be laid down at Harwich. Altogether accommodation will be found in the harbour for upwards of one hundred warships.

As a result of the search of the Whitehaven Colliery all the bodies but ten of the 136 miners who perished in the disaster last May have been found.

LORD ROBSON of Jesmond, introduced by Lords Macnaghten and Shaw, took his seat as Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in the House of Lords during mail week. Sir Montagu Lush also took his seat as a Judge of the King's Bench Division.

"THE promotion of Sir Rufus Isaacs to the office of Attorney-General puts him in the line of heirs-presumptive to the Lord Chancellorship" says the "Law Journal," "and the quidnuncs have been busy with possible difficulties about the succession because of the vulgar notion that 'that most sacred fortalice of the Constitution, that inner sanctuary and holy of holies,' is closed to subjects of the King professing the Jewish religion. "There is no foundation now for this idea, for the old statutory provision excluding Jews from certain high offices of State, including those of Lord Chancellor and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, were repealed by the Promissory Oaths Act of 1871, and there is nothing in the common law to justify such an exception to the general rule that 'every subject of the King is presumably entitled to hold every office under the Crown.'"

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY received a party of gentlemen at the radium works established in Limehouse by a subsidiary company of the St. Ives Consolidated Mines (Limited) during mail week and announced to them that for the first time radium had been produced in Great Britain from British ore. Up to now 550 miligrammes of pure radium have been produced, and the process adopted is so rapid that radium which is extracted in two months at Limehouse could only be extracted in a year by the latest method in use on the Continent. The visitors were shown 2,600 milligramme of 10 per cent. radium, the present market price of which is about £20 a milligramme. It is stored in a specially constructed safe lined with lead and asbestos, and remarkable precautions are taken to ensure its safety.

# ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## THE WEEK'S CONCERTS.

### Mr. Oscar Asche's Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

ART, we know, can be great only so far as it contains a criticism of life, and Impressionism, which aims to give only the momentary experience of things seen, wilfully limits its opportunities of criticism. So the visitor who studies the art of Mr. Wynford Dewhurst at the New Dudley Gallery must be careful not to adopt the attitude of the painter whom he comes to enjoy. For Mr. Dewhurst is still the unrepentent Impressionist, and Impressionism, according to M. Geffroy, is "the synthesis of things seen in a momentary glimpse." The first "momentary glimpse" of Mr. Dewhurst's work gives an impression of crudity—a perverse juxtaposition of glaring colours arranged much as a child might arrange them. One must wait among these gaudy canvases until the first Impression has passed, until the eye has adjusted itself to unaccustomed surroundings. Then, and then only, it is possible to disengage one picture from another, and to discover at last that Mr. Dewhurst's subjects are not painted from a single prescription—that the garish uniformity of the general effect is here and there modified by a fresh experience. Even so, it is still obvious that the artists range is not a large one. Unlike his master, Claude Monet, he has no burning inward vision, no impelling power of creation, and his synthesis is superficial and encumbered by a narrow prepossession. Always it is the paint—the unlovely paint—for Mr. Dewhurst is not a great colourist—that asserts itself, and the "momentary experience" is clouded by the pert consciousness of the method. One does not doubt that Mr. Dewhurst is humble enough—humility goes with industry, and never was there a more industrious painter—but as Mr. Sturge Moore has just noted, "an artist of one idea acts like the half-witted," and Mr. Dewhurst has shut himself off from all methods but one. His so-called grey effects are hardly distinguishable from his sunlights, although here and there the mood of the moment is mildly triumphant, as in "A l'Ombre," a "pointellist" arrangement of sunlight and shadow, and in a well-composed landscape, "The Brigand's Well." One or two subjects from Lake Maggiore show less self consciousness, and are more successful accordingly.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL.

It is unwise to expect variety in an exhibition like that of the Institute, which keeps steadily in the track that has led to profit. The blemish of all those societies and institutes and confraternities of painters is that each year they produce the same men and hang them in the same positions. Something like a game of "general post" every season among the principal art societies—as happens in the clubs when the spring cleaning is on—would produce an interesting and perhaps a surprising effect. But the exhibition at the Institute keeps singularly fresh, and, perhaps, on the whole the average of performance is higher than usual this year. Undoubtedly among the young "men of the moment" is Mr. Glyn Philpot, who challenges attention, not by any wide departure from recognised standards, but by a certain personal interpretation of greater painting. Manet, certainly, and perhaps some the Spaniards also, must have been in his mind when he painted the charming portrait group of "Mrs. Fothergill and her Daughters." Its decorative arrangement of blacks, greys, and yellows is delightful, and it has a bland assurance in the handling that gives the arrested moment with living certainty. Compared with Mr. Glyn Philpot's group Mr. Sargent's portrait of "The Marchioness Douro" is soulless and empty. But it is hardly a fair example of a painter who is not often lacking in vivacity. Two graceful studies of interiors by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor are among the pleasant things of the exhibition—delicate and tender and infused each with a quiet formalism that makes for righteousness. One is glad to see Mr. John R. Reid devoting himself to pure landscape, for there is no more dexterous craftsman than he, although the real merits of his handling and colour are sometimes obscured by the trivial anecdotage to which he is addicted. All his little landscapes are bright—if somewhat cold—spots upon the walls, and the best of them is probably "On the Road to Kildonnan, Arran," a clear daylight effect, with a vivid power of presentation that is masterly. A large sunset view of the Acropolis at Athens, by Mr. H. Hughes Stanton, is too blatant in its reds and blues and is uncharacteristic, both by reason of its ugly foreground and its unclassical licence. This is one of the great subjects that can be expressed only with humility, and there is no humility in these brass-band sunset effects. Among the clever ladies who belong to the Institute, Miss Flora Lion and Miss I. L. Glosg are both prominent, the first with a dramatic portrait, "Miss Elaine Inscourt," the second with a "Bacchante and Fauns," a successful essay in the manner of Etty. Mr. Bertram Priestman shows a large decorative landscape. "A Wooded Hillside," rather heavy in colour; and Mr. Lavery is facile as usual in a portrait of a round-faced little boy, "Kenneth Clark." Mr. W. Graham Robertson's portrait group; "The Sitters," is rather dirty in colour and decidedly wooden in expression while a large demure low-toned composition by Mr. Frank Craig fitly expresses the sombre aspect of a Quaker meeting-house.

MR. ARTHUR RACKHAM.

One recently paid an interesting visit the Leicester Galleries in Leicester-square where Mr. Arthur Rackam is exhibiting a new and adventurous series of water-colour drawings of Wagner's "Nibelungenring." It was a considerable enterprise for an artist whose delicately-wrought designs have been concerned, almost exclusively, with less romantic and less momentous themes, but his many admirers, who have always recognised the Teutonic affinity of his talent, are certain to be enthusiastic. And, within his limitations—well marked as they are—we have no more dexterous draughtsman. A wonderful facility of hand is combined with an unwearied power of fantastic and grotesque movement, always with sufficient invention never to approach monotony. It is Mr. Rackham's misfortune that he has deal so largely with the fairies and the goblins—that one finds it difficult to realise his Wagner conceptions apart from his delightful past. Exquisite and complete as they are, his drawing still suggest invention rather than imagination—that they are conceived rather in the physical than in the mental sense. They are sometimes worried in detail—covered with interpretative marks when they should have been large and elusive—and often—as in the cases of Fasolt and Fafner—too pantomimic to suggest the long-drawn drama of Wagner's music. "Rheingold" is more supernatural than human and consequently gives Mr. Rackham his best opportunity. His drawing of "The Rhine Maidens Bewailing their Lost Gold" is almost the only truly romantic and emotional design of the series, and is therefore more Wagnerian than any other. His "Brunnhilde," from the "Valkyrie," combines dignity with grace, and is technically excellent, which can be said, indeed, of every drawing on the walls.

CONCERTS.

Miss Ursula Newton, who gave her first pianoforte recital in London at Bechstein Hall this week is a pianist who takes her art seriously. Otherwise she would hardly have brought forward such an exacting work as Vincent d'Indy's pianoforte sonata, Op. 63. The mere business of memorising it must have been one of more than usual difficulty while in addition it makes altogether exceptional demands in parts on the performer's technique. Whether it is quite worth all the labour entailed is, perhaps, open to question. While it contains some interesting and effective pages the greater part of it could hardly be so described. In character the music presents a curious contrast part suggesting early Brahms, as represented in the most strenuous pages of his three piano sonatas, and part quite up-to-date Debussy with whole tone effects in plenty, and all the other stigmata of the neo-French school, and the blend is not wholly satisfactory. However further hearing would doubtless make some things clear which are not quiet easy of comprehension at first, and, as a whole, it was certainly pleasant to hear this example of a composer who, for the loftiness of his aim and the independence of his methods, is always to be listened to with respect. At the Queen's Hall Mr. Mark Hambourg had a good audience for his Chopin-Schumann recital, but it cannot honestly be said that he was in his best form. Always inclined to be hard and glittering, these qualities were, if possible, even more conspicuous than usual on this particular occasion. Such an interpretation as that which he provided of Chopin's Barcarolle, for instance was one which could only make the judicious grieve; while if some of the studies and other smaller numbers from the same pen were dashed off brilliantly enough in one sense they could scarcely be be considered much more satisfactory in others. However, the audience appeared to be delighted and this, after all, is the main thing. In his Schumann group the C major fantasia was the most important work heard, the smaller numbers which followed including the brilliant "Faschingsschwank." At the second of the Classical Concert Society's concerts Senor Casals was again the chief attraction. His playing of an unaccompanied suite for cello by Bach was incomparably fine. In the hands of most players it is not too much to say that the work becomes intolerably tiresome, for if the violin unaccompanied is sometimes a trial the cello is certainly not less so. Senor Casals invested every movement, however, with life and interest by the wonderful magnetism and vitality of his playing. This time he was in much better form than last week, the rich tone which he extracted from his instrument being not less remarkable than his superb execution. Some of his double stopping was especially noteworthy. It was hard to believe at moments that two' cellos were not playing. The Motto Quartet (Miss Marie Motto, and Messrs. Thomas Morris, Frank Bridge, and R. Purcell Jones) were other contributors to programme, and Miss Maria Philippi sang again very attractively.

"COUNT HANNIBAL."

A boisterous and hearty greeting to popular players and boisterous and hearty play may sum up the doings at the New Theatre the other night. Mr. Oscar Aschen and Miss Lily Brayton have returned from Antipodean prosperity to make their bow, and win success with a right down regular drama of noise and fighting, death and love, which, if it is to be played at all, must be played in the right down manner. And when one says that to a story of Mr. Stanley Weymen Mr. Asche brings the compelling methods of the incorrigible hero, and that Miss Brayton finds herself once more playing the lady of courage and spirit, the reluctant wife won in the end by a husband's valour and honour one has accounted for nearly all that matters. One should add that in four acts and ten scenes of this drama of France in the days of Huguenot persecution and death there is considerable accomplishment in picturing stirring times and suggesting historic atmosphere. We to not for a moment suppose "Count Hannibal" will set discussion going again over the much debated part played by Charles IX. and the Queen Mother in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Those awful murders in the name of the Catholic faith furnish merely the lurid setting for the story of Count Hannibal's strange wooing of his Huguenot bride. Amid all the rage and terror on the fatal night he alone stands unmoved and certain of his course. The King in the opening scene (perhaps the best in the play) signs the fatal order in a condition of mingled fear and exultation (cleverly suggested, be it said, by Mr Herbert Grimwood), and the murderous work for which the word is "given in the Royal ante-chamber of the Louvre is soon roaring through the streets of Paris in a very pandemonium of noise. "Death to the Huguenots: kill and no quarter!" is shouted under the very windows of the hotel of the lady of Vrillac. But the cries are stilled by the intrepid Hannibal; and her life her lover's, and the lives of her servants are saved—at a price. It needs a good deal of blindness to the actualities to be interested—moved is out of the question—in the heroics of the dominating Count, and in the gradual, very gradual awakening of love in the heart of the wife so strangely won. But one is expected to see in Hannibal the type of the all conquering man, who, if he bargains with lives to win a woman from her affianced lover is in due time prepared to play the gentlemen and to await the drawning of the love-light in the eyes of the Lady of Vrillac. Before that consummation plot and counter-plot, fighting and intriguing must run their course. The lady must show the loyalty of her marital vows, the lord the magic of his all-pervading power. There must be duels with the sword and the poinard (and here Mr. Asche, and Mr. Ben Webster, as Tignonville, are the contestants), stealthy trap door schemes of murder, and loyal woman's wit to save, and in the end when Angers has been spared a second massacre of St. Bartholomew there is curtain fall on reciprocal love, and applause, loud and prolonged. "Count Hannibal," then, which in its stage guise is the work of Norrey's Connell and Oscar Asche, must be counted a popular triumph, and its enthusiastic reception can only point the road to assured success. It is in its way a good stirring drama, of well conceived scenes, and sound acting. One must not look for subtleties or for intimate characterisation, or even for any skill in the writing, but must take it for what it is and vote it a capital and a thrilling entertainment.

Mr. Oscar Asche, one may mention is by birth an Australian, but his father is a Norwegian and his mother English. He learnt his business thoroughly in the State Theatre, Christiania, the director of which was Bjora Bjornson, son of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the author, where he took part in many plays during eighteen months. Then he went to England, but failing to secure an engagement, returned to Norway for a visit, during which he gave a series of Shakespearian costume recitals on a short tour.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding:—

The Committee approved and adopted the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the Bhuleshwar Tank, in which it was stated:—"In his report, dated the 8th July, the Commissioner states that the Bhuleshwar Tank undoubtedly constitutes a danger to the health of the residents in the crowded locality in which it is situated. Mosquito larvæ are found in it and the water is reported to be always dirty and often evil smelling. It is moreover impossible to improve it or keep it clean. Only in December last the water of the tank was pumped out and 200 cart loads of silt removed. But this cleansing was not of much use as the cemented floor and walls are imperfect in many places and the tank is refilled with dirty subsoil water which percolates into it. Under the circumstances the Commissioner states that the only efficient remedy appears to be to fill up the tank. On the other hand Bai Krishnabai, the owner of the tank, states in her letter, dated the 3rd August that the filling in of the tank will offend the religious sentiments of all orthodox Hindus, that the tank was recently emptied and thoroughly cleansed of all silt and that the bottom and the sides have been re-cemented and repaired. She adds that she has procured a boat to clean the tank and has placed the tank under the management of a small committee of her caste people, that the Committee will try to keep the tank

# WELSH COLLIERS' STRIKE.

## VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS WITH POLICE.

### Sergeant Killed and 180 Injured.

### DESPERATE SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Three hundred London constables, mounted and unmounted, are going to South Wales. Two hundred Hussars have arrived at Swindon. They have halted there to await instructions. Urgent messages are being sent to the authorities, asking that the troops be allowed to proceed.

The mob attempted to bring the electric plant to a standstill, and so flood the Glamorgan mine. The police, reinforced by a hundred constables, rushed the mob and gained the upper hand after several skirmishes. Numbers were injured on both sides.

LATER.

The troops have left Swindon for Wales, and the police have left London. Infantry have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

Mr. Churchill meets the representatives of both sides in the South Wales dispute to-morrow, and will attempt to bring about a settlement.

Six thousand strikers in Clydach Vale to-day attacked the police, owing to a report that stokers were being imported to work the colliery. The police were repulsed for a moment and the aspect was most threatening. A clergyman addressed the strikers, and endeavoured to persuade them to go home.

Three thousand strikers at Aberdare to-day made a determined attack on a pit. They were repulsed by the police. They then persistently stoned the police, who made baton charges. Sixty strikers were seriously injured, and many while fleeing were driven into the canal. These, however, including several women, safely waded out.

### Troops Despatched to the Scene.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The miners' leaders have left Cardiff for London to confer with Mr. Askwith at the Board of Trade.

Mr. Churchill, in a message to the miners yesterday evening, said their best friends were greatly distressed at their troubles, and would do their best to help them to fair treatment. But rioting must cease. "Confiding in the good sense of the miners," he wrote, "we are holding back the troops for the present."

The disturbances were renewed at the Glamorgan Colliery yesterday evening. Shops were looted and furious fighting took place. In consequence, the Hussars, who were at Cardiff, were sent to Pontypridd, where the Metropolitan police had already arrived. Two hundred more London police leave to-day.

A Socialist manifesto to the Trade Unionists of the country, protests against "the employment of troops against slave-driven Welsh miners."

One hundred and twenty men were injured in the fighting at the Glamorgan Colliery, which resembled a battlefield. Men were lying unconscious with gaping scalp wounds, and doctors were busy attending to them. Hoardings and the brick pillar of a hotel were destroyed to provide the rioters with weapons, and batons were wrested from the hands of the police.

Two journalists were wounded, and a police sergeant has died of his injuries.

### A Rhondda Town Looted.

In the meanwhile the town of Tonypandy is at the mercy of the mob, who are wrecking and looting the shops. The streets are littered with goods and broken glass. Hence the despatch of troops.

LATER.

Two hundred more Metropolitan police have left for Wales.

The continuous fury and destructiveness of the mobs alike in the Rhondda and Aberdare Valleys, and their disregard of the leaders, coupled with the repudiation of theirs by the Boilermakers, which involves a prolonged disastrous struggle, are especially serious, because they imply a breakdown of trades unionism.

## THE BOILERMAKERS' AGREEMENT.

### Rejected by a large Majority.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The ballot of the Boilermakers has resulted in the rejection of the agreement by 15,563 votes to 5,650.

## GERMAN CONSUL FOR BUSHIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The German Foreign Office estimates provide for a professional Consul at Bushire.

## THE STRANDED "PREUSSEN."

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The "Preussen" is in a precarious position. Twenty-eight of the crew are still on board. Twenty have been landed.

SERGEANT MAJOR T. J. GARRETT, who has been Sergeant Major in the South India Railway Volunteers for eight years, has been appointed in the room of the late Sergeant Major Gibbon of the Burma Railway Volunteers and arrived in Rangoon on Tuesday.

## IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

### Fate of the Deadlock Committee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A full Cabinet met at Downing Street this afternoon, and held a prolonged sitting. There are many surmises as to the outcome of this momentous discussion.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

It is rumoured that the Cabinet has rejected Unionist reservations in the plan of a Deadlock Committee. It is stated that Mr. Asquith has obtained the Cabinet's consent to the submission of alternative proposals to those of the Unionist Conferees, and the Conference will meet again on Thursday. The papers are unanimous, however, in anticipating a failure.

## NEW FRENCH CABINET.

### Statement of Policy.

LONDON Nov. 8.

Reuter wires from Paris that the new Cabinet has presented its statement of policy. While emphasising its solicitude for the working class, it will strengthen the law, and punish intolerable acts of sabotage and anarchy, such as were perpetrated during the recent strike. The Cabinet will also deal with the question of strikes of public employees, who cannot be allowed to paralyze the national life and endanger the country.

The Government also urges Parliament to pass the Naval programme.

## THE NATIVE QUESTION.

### Proposed Imperial Conference

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Sir Godfrey Lagden to-day presided at the Colonial Institute over a large gathering. The Duke of Marlborough, in a most important and comprehensive address on the Imperial problem, emphasised the fact that it did not conduce to Imperial unity that each State should administer its natives in isolation. He urged an exchange of views on the subject. The question of the status of Blacks and Whites, he said, could not be ignored. India at present was seeking an outlet for her surplus millions, while the White dominions were resolved upon the exclusion of Asiatics. Both had right on their side, but it was a pity that the parties to the controversy should treat each other almost as hostile powers. He strongly suggested a conference of the Empire's statesmen to consider the native question.

## FRESH CHINESE OPIUM RESTRICTIONS.

### Canton Viceroy's Overzeal.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Reuter telegraphs from Hongkong that the Canton Viceroy has promulgated fresh unreasonably restrictive opium regulations. They also limit the exportation and transit of foreign opium to Kiangsi to three hundred chests yearly and reduce the amount by thirty per cent. annually. British merchants are protesting.

## THE GERMAN BUDGET.

### Increased Expenditure.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Reuter wires from Berlin that it is estimated that the Budget for 1911 will increase the expenditure by two and a half millions sterling. There will be a deficit of £4,900,000 which will be covered by a loan. The increase in the Navy estimates will be £825,000 and there will be a decrease in the Imperial subsidies to the Colonies of £185,000.

## LORD MORLEY'S FAREWELL TO INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The *Times* announces that Lord Morley, in presiding over the India Council for the last time, expressed his indebtedness to the Councillors and the India Office staff for their loyal service and ever-ready assistance. He commended the force, ability, and conviction with which divergent views had been held and advocated during discussions in Council. Six members of Council, including two Indians, replied.

## CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

### South Africans' Tour.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Reuter wires from Adelaide that the South African cricketers have made a splendid opening to their tour. In their match against South Australia, they scored 133 in the first innings and 507 in the second. Stricker made 146 and Nourse 200 not out. South Australia made 183 and 176 in their two innings.

The spectators were most enthusiastic at the free sporting game played by the South Africans. Their googlie bowling was the attractive feature. South Australia turned out a strong side, the team being mostly test players.

LORD BATHURST, interviewed at Liverpool, on his arrival from Canada, affirmed that the Imperial Service movement in the Dominion was gaining popularity, as was also the Boy Scout movement.

## AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

### Democratic Successes.

### REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLDS CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.

According to the returns hitherto received, the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut have returned Democratic Governors.

There are indications that Mr. Dix will obtain a plurality of 65,000. Mr. Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt's nominee, has failed to secure a majority even at Oyster Bay, Mr. Roosevelt's home. The results generally have considerably increased the Democratic representation in Congress. It is impossible to learn whether it will be enough to overcome the present Republican preponderance.

LATER.

The elections have hitherto resulted in a net Democratic gain of thirty-seven seats in the Federal House of Representatives, making a majority of thirteen, and a reduction of the Republicans in the Senate where the Democrats have gained eight seats.

Democratic Governors have been elected in the pivot States of New York and Ohio, and in the traditional Republican strongholds of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Republican majorities have been reduced in many other States. Besides the Democrat Dix, wresting the Governorship of New York from Mr. Roosevelt's nominee, the State legislature has a Democratic majority on joint ballot, ensuring the election of a Democratic Senator to succeed the famous Mr. Depew. The City of Milwaukee has returned the Socialist Berger to Congress. He will be the first Socialist Congressmen.

Later telegrams state that Congressional gains by Democrats continue and they anticipate a majority in the House of at least forty.

## TROUBLE ON MEKRAN COAST.

### British Force at Lingah Withdrawn.

### TELEGRAPH LINES CUT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Reuter telegrams from Teheran that the British force has been withdrawn from Lingah, the danger having passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

Telegraph lines on the Mekran Coast have again been cut by the tribesmen since the Chahbar affair. It is feared the repair will be attended with danger. The Government Telegraph steamer "Patrick Stewart" leaves Karachi next Monday for the Persian Gulf.

## HYDERABAD (SIND) WATER-WORKS.

### Revised Estimates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality to consider the question of pumping water from the Fuleli instead of the River Indus and installing water-works on the Fuleli was considered by the Hyderabad Municipality yesterday. The Sub-Committee reported that the suggestion of setting up water-works at the Fuleli was entirely unfeasible and uneconomical, and revised estimates furnished by the Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, for water-works installed on the river Indus be considered and the present arrangement of pumping water from the Indus be not altered or abandoned.

The Corporation adopted the report and considered the revisions in the estimates. The revised estimates amounted to about rupees four lakhs. The Corporation decided to hold over for the present certain parts of the revised scheme and carry them out later on as the needs of the city increased and its financial position improved. Even with such holding over, it was found that the revised estimates would exceed the original sanctioned estimates by over Rs. 30,000 which was sanctioned. The revised estimates came to three lakhs which was sanctioned.

## DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 9.

Yesterday Mr. Newbould, Sessions Judge of Dacca, resumed the further hearing of the shooting case, when Inspector Sarat Chunder Ghose, complainant, was further cross-examined. He said it was not a fact that he did not go to the police station on his way to the hospital, because even then he could not make up his mind what story he should tell regarding those, whom he wished to implicate. It was not true that he was shot in his own house in connection with an affair in which a woman was involved, and that the assailant was his brother-in-law. The complainant stated that the first information was correctly recorded.

The case was adjourned.

LATER.

House-searches continue to be reported from Eastern Bengal and Assam. Only lately the Police Inspector of the Naraingani sub-division, with some constables, searched the house of Babu Raj Kumar Gupta, Zamindar of Madhavdi of Rupgunje thana, within the jurisdiction of the Naraingani sub-division. The search is alleged to have been in connection with the Dacca shooting case.

## A MEETING OF NAMBUDRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHUR, Nov. 9.

The third annual gathering of Nambudri Yogadshema Sabha opened its sittings yesterday, The Dewan informed the Sabha that Government is contemplating measures for encouraging the study of Sanskrit which would take definite shape soon. The Sabha then adjourned till to-day.

CAPTAIN DICKSON, the British airman, who was seriously injured in a collision at the Milan flying meeting is convalescent, and his complete recovery, a correspondent wrote in mail week, is only a matter of a few days.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### Visit to Allahabad.

### CEREMONY AT THE MEMORIAL PILLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The Viceroy arrived at the Allahabad Exhibition Station a little after eleven this morning, accompanied by Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliott, and was received by Sir John Hewett, the General Officer Commanding the station, Mr. S. H. Butler and Secretaries to Government.

After the municipal address, welcoming His Excellency to the City was read by the Senior Vice-Chairman and replied, the party drove into the Exhibition grounds where the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Memorial Pillar was to take place. There was a large gathering. After His Excellency had taken his seat the Hon'ble Pundit Motilal Nehru, one of the Secretaries of the All India Minto Memorial Committee, reading the address of welcome, said :—

ADDRESS TO LORD MINTO.

"It is particularly gratifying that although proposals for two other memorials in honour of your Excellency have since come before the public the All India Scheme put forward by this Committee has received widespread and liberal support. This furnishes one more proof of the high esteem in which your Excellency is held and of the admiration and gratitude which are felt for you in all parts of the country. When five years ago your Lordship took charge of the Government of India discontent and dissatisfaction were growing in the land. Your Lordship with the eye of a true statesman recognised that much of this discontent was due to causes which the Government was called upon to examine. You recognised that aspirations were cherished by important classes of the population, the justice of which could not be denied, that these aspirations merely embodied desires and hopes of thoughtful Indians for a larger share in the Government of their own country, that these hopes were based on natural justice and were strengthened by Queen Victoria's Proclamation, and that all this was largely the result of the ripening of the educational seed which the British Government had to its lasting credit deliberately and systematically sown in India. It is admitted on all hands that the measures of constitutional reform which have been the great work of your administration have vastly improved the situation. They have entitled you to the gratitude of your own countrymen as well as the people of this country. The Memorial would for ages remind generations of the great and enduring principles on which the British rule in India has been based, of the benignant messages addressed to them by three of their noble Sovereigns and of the earnest and large hearted efforts made by your Excellency in giving effect to them in your memorable administration.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied as follows :—"Gentlemen,—I sincerely thank you for the hearty welcome you have extended to me on behalf of your City. This is not my first visit to Allahabad, for I attended a military ceremony here some two years ago, but it is the first opportunity I have had of meeting the representatives of your Municipality and I much regret that it has not been possible for me to come here before or to remain longer in the capital of the United Provinces. I wish I could have seen much more of this ancient strong hold of the Mogul Emperor and of the beautiful surroundings which the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna have from time immemorial rendered so sacred to pilgrims. You tell me that the old City has disappeared and that years of jar and tumult have obliterated the landmarks of the past but on its site, the great Exhibition in which your Lieutenant-Governor has taken so much interest, is shortly to be held and a modern town with many notable buildings and institutions has come into existence. Since Allahabad became your capital in 1868, the High Court, the Muir Central College and the University have had signalised development and it is now to be further adorned by the erection of a Senate House and University buildings designed by Sir Swinton Jacob who has done so much for modern Indian architecture, the foundation of which was laid by Sir John Hewett only last year. You have indeed good reason to be satisfied at such marked progress. The members of your Municipality, I know, gentlemen, deserve great credit for the interest and labour they have devoted to the problems of self-government and to the further improvement of the area under their charge, and I am glad to hear from you that an Improvement Trust has been constituted. For this purpose and that with its assistance the Trustees have already been able to do much to improve the condition of the poorer inhabitants of the City, while at the same time the amenities of residential localities have not been lost sight of, I fully realise the financial considerations which such improvements entail, but which are nevertheless praiseworthy indications of municipal advance, the success of which I earnestly hope future revenues may prove sufficient to ensure.

It is a great pleasure to me to recognise your appreciation of the constitutional reforms introduced during my administration and to know that no seditious agitation has found a foothold amongst the citizens of Allahabad. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the kind words of your address and for your good wishes. I only regret that pressure of my numerous engagements has curtailed my visit to your beautiful City."

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Memorial Pillar was then proceeded with.

BENARES, Nov. 9.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto arrived here at 5-20 this evening from Allahabad. After shaking hands with the Maharaja and a few others, their Excellencies drove in a handsome silver carriage to Nodesar House where they are to put up.

## INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 9.

A protracted meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science was held on Monday at the Institute offices in Cunningham Road and afterwards at the Residency. Those attending were the Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly, British Resident, Professor Chatterton, representing the Madras Government; Mr. H. J. Bhabha representing the Tata Brothers; Dr. Norris Travers, Director, and Dr. Hay and Professor Rudolph of the Institute staff. The draft bye-laws and rules for admission and regulation of the students was dealt with and will now be submitted to the Viceroy as patron for final sanction. The laying of the foundation of the Library which is to be the main feature of the buildings will take place in February instead of in December.

## THE NEW VICEROY.

### Reception Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, issued to-day, contains detailed arrangements for the arrival of the new Viceroy. It says the Right Hon'ble Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst is expected to arrive in Aden on the morning of the 13th November, 1910, and at Bombay on the 18th idem, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Hardinge with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements in communication with the Naval and Military authorities for the landing and reception of Lord Hardinge at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India. An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon Lord Hardinge throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta. If at any railway station a halt of more than two hours is made for rest and refreshment, Lord Hardinge will be met by one Civil and (if a Military station) one Military Officer only. At other halting-places no officers need attend. Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon Lord Hardinge's arrival at the Howrah Terminus of the East Indian Railway at 10 a.m. (Calcutta Time) on the 21st November, 1910, his Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. The following officers will also be in attendance on the Howrah Railway platform :—The Commissioner of Burdwan, one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the General Officer Commanding Presidency Brigade and staff, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps will be drawn up at the Howrah Railway Station and a Guard of Honour of the Native Infantry outside the station. The Calcutta Naval Volunteers will also furnish a Guard of Honour which will be drawn up on the Howrah Bridge. Lord Hardinge, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries of the Government of India, the Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages, escorted by a Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery Regiment of British Cavalry and the Calcutta Light Horse. The route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade.

A Royal salute will be fired from the rampart of Fort William as Lord Hardinge alights from the train. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

Lord Hardinge will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the staircase by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, attended by his personal staff. The Civil, Naval and Military Officers of Government will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General attended by his personal staff and the members of the Governor General's Council will receive Lord Hardinge at the top of the grand staircase and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne Room.

## MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### Gallant Policeman Rewarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

At Bellary this morning the Governor witnessed the parade two miles away from the Camp. He complimented the officers on the parade on the smartness of the men and then drove to the Convent. Lady Lawley through indisposition was prevented from attending. Misses Lawley accompanied the Governor who congratulated the Lady Superior on the excellent condition of the school and the orphanage. The Governor then drove to Dorset Lines and witnessed the display of gymnastic exercise by a number of soldiers. The station hospital was inspected next and at noon received deputations from Bellary, the People's Association and the agricultural inhabitants of Hospet town and taluk. This evening their Excellencies will attend a garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cumming.

BELLARY, Nov. 9.

Sir Arthur Lawley to-day, speaking at the presentation of the King's medal to Bheemeah, Head Constable, Bellary District Police, said:—"We assembled here this afternoon in order we may do honour to a truly beave man who did not hesitate to risk his own life in the execution of his duty. This courage was shown when one of your comrades plunged into raging waters of the Tungabhadra river in order to secure the arrest of a prisoner who was about to escape. It is indeed a matter of great regret of my Government and me that another of your comrades who followed his example should have lost his life in the attempt but these two men are examples which they set. They brought honours to themselves and also to the Corps which they belonged. It is now my pleasure to pin this King's Medal on the breast of this comrade of yours and in doing so I should like to assure him of my high appreciation of his conduct and to express the hope that he may live to wear this Medal for many long years. I congratulate you Bhemiah, on the courage and bravery which you have exhibited. You have set an example to your comrades which I am sure, they will not be slow to follow when similar opportunity occurs."

## KOLHAPUR EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 9.

A large public meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Major Wodehouse, the Political Agent. Amongst those present were His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the Honourable the Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji and the Jahagirdar of Malkapur and Kagal, junior. Telegrams of sympathy with the object of the meeting were received from Jahagirdars of Kagal, senior, and Bavada.

The object of the meeting was to raise funds for a memorial to His late Majesty King Edward. Regarding the form of the memorial, Major Wodehouse said that the agricultural population of India formed the majority of His late Majesty's Indian subjects, and that they had to contend with many difficulties and trials. The memorial to His late Majesty to promote welfare of this class should have the full support of the assembly.

It was decided that the memorial should take the form of a lectureship with facilities for agricultural experiments and demonstrations, and other means to develop and popularize agricultural improvements.

## UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

### Government and the Hall Proposals.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Government, Educational Department, to the Registrar of the Bombay University in regard to the University Gardens question :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th September, with which you forwarded the report made by the committee appointed by the Syndicate to propose a modified plan of the Examination Halls. You state that the Syndicate have approved the report and convey their request that the plans may be modified accordingly.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Governor in Council has taken this opportunity to review the whole question of Examination Halls and their location. As the Syndicate are aware, the matter has been under consideration for some years. Lord Lamington's Government considered the question of the site and were strongly opposed to the adoption of the University Gardens as the site. Seven other localities were, therefore, reviewed and were either regarded as unsuitable, or found not to be available.

It seemed desirable, however, that before any final decision was taken, the Senate should be asked to give their opinion on the general question and a reference was made to them on the 31st December 1907. The matter was referred to a committee on the 1st February 1908 and its report was accepted by the Syndicate. The designs laid before the committee were not approved and various changes were suggested. On the 30th September 1908 the question was first discussed by the Senate, which referred it back to the Syndicate on the 9th October 1908. This led to the appointment of another committee and the final opinion of the Senate was reached on the 22nd July 1910.

Meanwhile it had become necessary for Government to consider the curriculum of the University which had become plainly out of date, and a variety of suggestions were laid before the Senate in Mr. Eathoven's letter, dated 18th December 1908. Prominent among these suggestions was the abolition of the Matriculation Examination which had ceased to fulfil its object and had become open to much criticism. The introduction of this new question has doubtless delayed the final opinion of the Senate which Government have awaited.

One of the main objects of the new Examination Halls to accommodate the the Matriculation examinees who now sit in a temporary mandap. As stated above, His Excellency in Council has already suggested that this examination should be abolished and he would find difficulty in acquiescing in, or in giving financial support to, any scheme that tended to perpetuate it. In the conditions that prevailed in 1907, Government were prepared to offer the sum of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of the Examination Halls, but the main object for which they were to be built no longer has their support and they must view the scheme in a different light.

Moreover the report of the committee forwarded with your letter under reply contains further suggestions which will add to the cost as originally estimated. It appears probable that the sums available, even if the lakh referred to above were included, will not now cover the expenditure involved, and the scheme has become financially impracticable

I am now to turn to another aspect of the case. A considerable body of public opinion in Bombay has pronounced strongly against further building on the site of the University Gardens, and while the disadvantages of this course do not appear to be so great as has been stated in a memorial signed by a large number of influential residents, which has been addressed to His Excellency in Council on the subject, Government, following the views of their predecessors, are disposed to attach weight to the strong representation made to them.

In view, however, of the discomfort entailed upon students who have to be housed in a temporary mandap, Government have in contemplation to provide in connection with the Science Institute of Bombay halls for examination purposes, bringing up the total suitable accommodation to a figure ample for the needs of the University. This additional accommodation would be at the disposal of the Senate when required for examinations. If the Senate are disposed to fall in with this proposal, Government will grant the lakh referred to above for the propose, and I am to ask whether the funds that the Senate are prepared to devote to Examination Halls to be erected in the University Gardens would also be given in view of the advantages that the University would enjoy. Under the arrangement now suggested existing difficulties will be obviated, and although the Matriculation Examination, so long as it continues, will not be conducted in contiguous buildings, it is believed that the requirements of the University will be fulfilled while preserving the Gardens undiminished in area for purposes of public recreation.

## NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

ON Wednesday, at the Bombay High Court, the hearing was resumed of the Nasik Conspiracy Case, before a Special Tribunal composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Vaman Gopal Wadeker, examined by Mr. Weldon, said he was a grain-dealer and lived in Bombay. He had known the accused, Gopal Krishnaji Khare, for two years and a half. Formerly he was manager of Honesty and Co. Khare used to come to the shop to purchase stationery, etc. He studied at Gajjar's laboratory which was situated opposite the shop. The last time witness saw Khare at the shop was in November, 1909. Honesty and Co. sold stationery and general goods. It was no part of the business to sell chemicals, except Pankelker's medicines. Somebody brought to the shop a basket containing two bottles in which there was some liquid Witness kept the bottles in his office room. He first saw them in December, 1909, at which time he was not the manager of Honesty and Co. The man who brought the bottles to the shop left them with the salesman there asking him to inform him (the witness) of them. Subsequently the police came, to whom he (witness) pointed out the bottles in his room above Honesty and Co. They made a "punchnama" and took charge of the bottles. He had kept the bottles, as he thought the man who had left them there, would come back to take them away. Before he first saw the bottles, he had a conversation with Khare as to his movements. The latter told him that after his examination for the degree of M.A. was over, he was to go out of Bombay. After the bottles had been taken away by the police, he threw away the basket as dust had accumulated in it. He knew the name of the salesman Purchore, to whom the bottles were first given.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he had not got a room exactly above Honesty and Co. His room was situated in an adjoining building which was at a distance of about 75 or 80 feet from the building, where Honesty and Co. were. When he had said that his room was situated above Honesty and Co., he meant that his room was an upper storey, while the shop was situated on the ground floor. He manufactured soaps in Bombay, and he knew chemicals, including sulphuric acid, were required for the purpose. When he received orders to supply acids, he would ask others to send these to places where they were required.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon, witness said he had nothing whatever to do with the manufacture of acids, nor had he ever handled them in the course of his agency business. He simply passed on the orders to others to supply acids.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

Some more evidence was recorded in the afternoon, and the further hearing was adjourned.

## KARACHI MUNICIPAL CASE.

### Two Parsees Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The case against Dr. S. M. Kaka and Framroze E. Panthakey on charges under sections 418, 420 I. P. C. has been postponed to the 5th proximo, the accused having moved for the transfer of the case to the Sessions Court.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD MORLEY.

THE "Bengalee" is disappointed in Lord Morley. It thanks heaven, nevertheless, that he was at the helm for the last five years of trouble and anxiety, because India might have fared much worse under another Minister. Perhaps, the "Bengalee" might have written in a less carping spirit, if it had been free to follow its own judgment. But national papers must try to outbid one another in the competition for popularity, and they know that rational criticism and just approbation will not be agreeable to the gallery. The deprecatory verdict on the great achievements of Lord Morley represents but a fraction of Indian opinion, which I am ready to believe is almost infinitesimal. The prevailing sense of the Indian community is reflected in the wish of another Indian newspaper of Bengal that it had been possible to have Lord Morley permanently as Secretary of State for India. Lord Morley's accession to office was hailed with immense jubilation by all sections of Indian politicians, and chiefly by the Extreme Left, who, in their innocence, imagined that the philosophic radical would hasten to introduce the democratic form of Government into this country. They thought he would effect an organic revolution by a stroke of the pen, and would then be able to boast,—"I came, I saw, I transformed." Those who harboured such absurd and extravagant fancies had thoroughly mistaken the man and read his works ill. While Lord Morley was preparing himself for his great task of governing India, while he was carefully studying the complicated questions affecting her welfare, the Extremists here grew restive and furious with deferred hope, and vented on him their wrath and chagrin by burning his books! They are still unable to appreciate the generous reforms we owe to him. They are still vexed with him, because he did not introduce forthwith free parliamentary institutions.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR.

But the Indian community, as a whole, is deeply grateful to Lord Morley as one of its greatest benefactors. They know that no other minister in his place would have been so generous in his gifts; and what is still more important, no other minister, even if he had been moved by an equally liberal impulse, would have commanded the acquiescence of practically all parties in the State with his measures. He had the support of his political opponents in his acts of conciliation, as well as in those of repression. His fame and genius, and the influence of his commanding personality, gained the day. He did what Gladstone alone might have achieved, and what Salisbury alone, on the other side, might have accomplished, if he had chosen. He has administered the country with remarkable courage and firmness, and with an energy and devotion, marvellous at his age. He found time not only for the arduous and anxious work appertaining to his high office, but also, if his critics are to be believed, for interference in details of administration. He is charged with having exceeded his authority, treating the Viceroy as his agent, and with a very imperfect appreciation of the opinions and responsibilities of the man on the spot. The charges are enveloped in vague generalities, no specific instances are given. No satisfactory evidence is yet forthcoming to show that the mild preacher of democratic principles was, in his own proper person, an over-bearing autocrat. It may be that he did not listen to the permanent official alone, nor did he follow his lead always, and without any questioning on his part. Even allowing that there is some foundation for the complaint, we, Indians, will ever honour and revere him as our greatest political benefactor. His administration forms an era, a landmark, in the history of India.

PERSIA AND THE POWERS.

The agreement between Great Britain and Russia with regard to their policy in Persia is causing much uneasiness in the Mahomedan world. Muslims are anxious for the integrity and independence of Persia, and while the two great Powers are strengthening their grip on the country, and are issuing threats and warnings to its Government, their assurances that they have no ulterior designs upon its independence are received with incredulity. Some idea of the intensity of the feeling aroused by their action may be had from the boisterous and excited meeting of Muslims in London where speakers vehemently charged both the European Powers with bad faith. The hot-bloods desired to send telegrams to the Sultan and the Amir, invoking their sympathy and support, and the chairman had great difficulty in restraining their impetuosity. When an Asiatic kingdom falls into disorder, the European Powers interested in it find a ready excuse for intervention. If, as is often the case, it is needy and resourceless, the Powers are ready to accommodate it with a loan, on the security of its customs or other dues. The hold is thus strengthened and made more secure in course of time, and the helpless victim finds it impossible to free itself from their clutches. Disorder and misgovernment help in producing complications, and these may lead to a protectorate, which may culminate eventually in annexation. Japan, taking a leaf out of the white man's book, employed similar tactics for the absorption of Korea. Such is the general sense of Orientals about the relations of the West with coloured races, and the apprehensions of Islamites about the safety of Persia, are due to this cause. Whatever may be the ostensible object professed by a Power, self-interest is the ruling principle, and in its application the weakest goes to the wall. It does not seem to be at all likely that Persia will share the fate of Korea. But it is in a weak and helpless condition, is very much in want of money, and may have to barter away some of its independence as the price of the wrongs and abuses which have brought it so low. No improvement has followed the establishment of constitutional government in Persia. The Mijlies has not yet succeeded in evolving order out of chaos. Some say this is due to its incapacity for self-government. The friends of Persia declare, on the other hand, that the Mejlies is thwarted in its endeavours by the intrigues of its enemies.

POTENTIALITIES OF PERSIA.

It is very sad to contemplate the abject and ruinous condition of Persia. Its present plight serves as a lesson to Asiatic potentates that while the world is progressing, they may stand still and stagnant at their peril, and the fairer their domains, the greater the danger to their security from powerful neighbours. Liberally endowed by nature, Persia might have become a strong and prosperous Kingdom. The people are naturally quick and intelligent. The land is fertile and rich in mineral resources. Petroleum is found in abundance in the Bakhtyari district. Coal exists near Teheran, and salt mines are scattered throughout the State. Copper and lead may be found in several provinces, as also some other minerals, such as tin, and nickel, and manganese and iron. There are streams and rivers whose water is simply running to waste. There are hardly any factories, no railways and but few good roads. The absence of these facilities, again, hinders its trade and development. If, under the pressure applied by the Powers, Persia will bestir herself and make earnest and active efforts for reform, it may be possible for her eventually to shake herself free of foreign interference and control.

PERSIA AND THE PARSIS.

The question of the settlement of some Parsis in Persia to which I referred some weeks ago, is still being warmly debated in the local vernacular press. Some of the papers have unfortunately taken opposite sides, and are trying to push forward their own partisan view. One side misses no opportunity to discredit and ridicule the idea altogether, while the other gives a glowing picture of Iran, and of the fame and fortune awaiting the pioneers. I have seen a printed brochure from the pen of a Parsi, in which he dilates on the brilliant prospects lying before the early settlers. He assures his brethren that the Mejlies and the entire Persian nation have a high opinion of Indian Parsis, and are ready to give them a most cordial welcome. He suggests that some may establish themselves as bankers, and reap immense profits. With a rate of interest, ranging from 18 to 24 per cent., Persia would seem to be the money-lender's paradise. "A Parsi lady doctor," we are told, "will be loaded with honours and fees." The Mejlies is prepared to give valuable help to those who will establish themselves

In any trade or industry. The Persian woman will add sensibly to the fascination of the land for the intrepid adventurer. "The beauty of the Iranian woman," says the writer, "which so captivated the Greeks, is still inherited by the daughters of that land in rich measure. Rosy cheeks, pearly complexion, and the full orb of the moon characterise that type of beauty." Those who take the adverse view lay infinite stress upon the distracted state of the country. Men having a spirit of adventure must always be prepared to take some risks, and I hope that this spirit, which has built up the empire of England, is not quite dead among the Parsis. I should not, as the same time, favour the emigration of an indifferent band of Parsis to their ancient home without any definite aim or object, without ascertaining with scrupulous care the prospects in regard to trade and industries, and without the capacity and qualifications, as well as the means, needed for success.

DION.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Colonel Fowler, Indian Ordnance Department, will be placed on retired pay on the 21st of December next on attaining the age-limit.

Lieutenant Baird, 1st Highland Light Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the 9th Battalion of that Regiment, Territorial Force.

Lieutenant Richardson, Durham Light Infantry, retires to serve in the special reserve for ten years.

Captain Morton, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of 5th Battalion of that Regiment, Territorial Force.

Captain A. Murray, Instructor in Gunnery, Shoeburyness, is posted to No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rangoon.

Major P. E. de Berry, 109th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Shorncliffe, is posted to the 33rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, en route to India from South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. Gordon, 35th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Newcastle, is posted to the 5th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Meerut, and embarks for India on the 19th November.

Major the Hon'ble H. J. Fraser, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Hardinge.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty, Lieutenant G. L. Rhodes, R.E., is posted to the North-Western Railway to undergo a locomotive course of instruction.

## GOLF IN BOMBAY.

### Calcutta Silver Medal.

The first day's plays in the competition for the Calcutta Silver Medal took place yesterday morning over the Bombay course, when there was an excellent entry of thirty players. The conditions are by handicap over two rounds of the course, the coming the best nett score winning the competition and retaining the medal for one year. Some good cards were sent in yesterday, the best being by E. Ferrers Nicholson who played a fine round of 39. This keen golfer has not being playing up to his usual form lately, but yesterday morning he was right on his game and made very few mistakes. He started very well taking a three and a four to the first two holes, and was thirteen out crossing the road. He then got two fours and at the sixth tee was only one over fours. He did the sixth hole in "Bogey" but rather spoilt his card with a five to the seventh. Finishing up with a three and a four, he led on the first day's play with 39. Two competitors, Cherry and Macdonald, returned nett scores of 40, but the former was unfortunately disqualified as his card had not been signed by his opponent. Macdonald, who has a handicap of eight strokes, played a steady round for such a long handicap player. Burn-Murdoch sent in a nett score of 41, spoilt his card by taking eight strokes to the sixth hole, otherwise he played a steady round. England did the nine holes in 41 and up to the eighth hole made very few mistakes. To this hole, which is a "bogey" three, he took five strokes. Russ, who did seven out of the nine holes in 29 strokes, was unlucky at the sixth, as with a good second shot he just got the top of the screen and took seven for the hole. Bad play after a good drive at the last hole, landed his ball in the small screen and he again took seven strokes. Results :—

| | Score | Handicap | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. Ferrers Nicholson ... | 39 | Scr. | 39 |
| E. K. Macdonald ... | 49 | 8 | 40 |
| * J. A. Cherry ... ... | 49 | 9 | 40 |
| C. L. Burns ... ... | 46 | 5 | 41 |
| H. E. Hart ... ... | 45 | 3 | 42 |
| R. D. England ... ... | 41 | + 1 | 42 |
| H. F. Busch ... ... | 44 | 2 | 42 |
| C. A. Russ ... ... | 43 | Scr. | 43 |
| M. F. Nicholson ... | 43 | Scr. | 43 |
| A. S. Orr ... ... | 47 | 3 | 44 |
| E. Harwood ... ... | 52 | 8 | 44 |
| C. Thacker ... ... | 47 | 3 | 44 |
| H. R. Greaves ... ... | 50 | 6 | 44 |
| A. L. S. Roberts ... | 44 | + 1 | 45 |
| H. P. L. Lattey... ... | 46 | 1 | 45 |
| E. Hargreaves ... ... | 50 | 5 | 45 |
| G. Witter ... ... | 50 | 4 | 46 |
| W. S. Nicol ... ... | 56 | 9 | 47 |
| L. C. Margolliouth ... | 51 | 4 | 47 |
| A. C. Owen ... ... | 54 | 7 | 47 |
| R. G. Abbott * ... ... | 56 | 9 | 47 |
| H. E. Harrington ... | 56 | 8 | 48 |
| E. B. Ouseley ... ... | 56 | 4 | 52 |

* Disqualified.

## MEERUT RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Nov. 9.

The 24th meeting of the B. P. R. A. opened at Meerut this morning in ideal weather and the moderate shooting made is only accountable by the fact that most of the competitors have just arrived after trying railway travelling and have not yet settled down to it. The entries are record ones, there being 68 officers, 133 volunteers, 496 British Army, and 108 Native officers and 545 other Native rank competitors or nearly 100 more entries than in 1907, the record year. The result of the two practice matches fired this morning are given below :—

The afternoon was devoted to spoon pool firing match, one 200 yards standing.

Maharaja of Patiala's prize, Class A. L. A. Officers : First, Lieut. Cox, West Riding, points 30, prize Rs. 50.

Class B. Volunteers : First, Corporal MacCready, second B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer points act 29, Rs. 50.

Class C, British Army : First Color Sergt Allison, East Lancashires, points 29, Rs. 50.

Native Army prize presented by the Egerton Woolen Company :

Class D. Native Officers : First, Subadar Major Sikaram Singh, 15th Rajputs, points 28, Rs. 50.

Class E. Native, other ranks :—First, Naick Chaika, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, points 31, Rs. 30.

Match two, Maharaja of Kashmir prize class :

First, Lieut. Bates, Leinster Regiment, points 32. Rs. 50 ;

Class B First Volunteer Ritchie Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteers, points 33, Rs. 50.

Class C : First, Sergt Bright, East Lancashires, points 33, Rs. 50.

NATIVE ARMY.

Prize presented by Messrs. Cooper Allen and Co.

Class N—First, Subadar Shah Gul, 59th Rifles, points 33, Rs. 50.

Class E—First, Hon Kundar Lal, 44th Mussoorie Inft, points 35, Rs. 50.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## TROPICAL MEDICINE.

### Major Hooton and the Manila Conference.

Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., Delegate from India at the Tropical Medicine Conference has sent in the following report to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay :—

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions forwarded under your endorsement No. A. 961 of the 1st February 1910, I left Rajkot for Manila on the 7th February, arriving at Manila on the 4th March, and attended the First Biennial Meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine. The meeting was a most successful one, and from the account of some of the principal features which follows it will be seen that great advances will have been made in practical medical science, if certain of the results recorded stand the test of further experience.

A large number of papers were read and a great deal of ground was covered at the meetings, but the subjects which appear to me to call most for comment were the following:—

BERIBERI.

The discussion on this disease centred on an admirable paper by Dr. Fraser and Dr. Stanton of the Institute for Medical Research of the Federated Malay States, and a communication from Dr. Highet, the Chief Medical Officer of Siam, which in essentials tended to support the conclusions arrived at in that paper. Following up the suggestion of Dr. Braddon that beriberi is connected with the consumption of over-milled or white, as contrasted with under-milled rice, a series of experiments was carried out at the Institute on fowls, the result of which, stated briefly, was that a large proportion of those fed on over-milled rice alone developed polyneuritics, while all those fed on partially husked padi or under-milled rice, containing a certain amount of the polishings removed in the cleaning process, remained healthy. Practical measures were taken in various outbreaks of beriberi by both Dr. Fraser and Dr. Highet on the lines suggested by these researches, and previously by Dr. Braddon, with the best results, and they quoted a large number of cases in which the disease had disappeared almost immediately on the substitution of a less completely polished for a white rice diet. The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Fraser were that beriberi is a disorder of nutrition, and usually associated with a diet in which white rice is the principal constituent, and that the disease, as it occurs in the Federated Malay States, can be prevented by substituting for white rice, a rice which has been less perfectly polished, or by the addition to a white rice diet of the polishings which have been removed from it, or other articles rich in those substances which have been shown by analysis to be lacking in white rice. The evidence brought forward was to me convincing: it was accepted also by the great majority of the members present, and, in fact, the conclusion seems to be justified that, whatever the ultimate cause of the disease may prove to be, its prevention under by far the most common conditions has now passed beyond the stage of theory.

MALARIAL PHOPHYLAXIS.

The most interesting feature of the malaria section from a practical point of view, was the expression of the opinion of medical men from many regions—the Philippine Islands, India, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Siam—as to the relative value of mosquito-destruction, as recommended by Ross, and quinine and other alternatives. While several speakers remarked incidentally that quinine was of great value as an accessory in many cases, and might under some conditions be the only weapon available, the general feeling of the meeting was overwhelmingly in favour of the view that the measure on which the chief reliance should be placed is mosquito-destruction, and that in the great majority of instances that course is practicable. Several delegates quoted examples from their own experience in which mosquito-destruction alone had been followed by most satisfactory results, and not a single speaker argued in favour of any other means of prophylaxis, as a principal stand-by, under any but exceptional conditions.

LEPROSY.

A communication was read, from Mr. Clegg, of the Biological Laboratory, Manila, on the subject of the cultivation of the bacillus of leprosy, and it appears probable that the bacillus has at last been grown on various artificial media, in symbiosis with amœbæ. The experiments are to be repeated, however, and no doubt a further communication may be expected shortly. As regards treatment, it was noticeable that experience with Nastin in the Phillippines has proved disappointing, no improvement having been recorded in any of the cases treated, and that the best results at the great leper asylum at Culion have followed treatment by X-rays and crude chaulmogra oil.

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.

Acting on the suggestion of a German worker Dr. von Dungern, Dr. Coca, of the Biological Laboratory, Manila, has employed a vaccine prepared by triturating excised cancer, tissue with glycerine, in cases of carcinoma which would, for the most part, have otherwise been rejected as inoperable. This vaccine has been injected subcutaneously in 28 cases, which have now been under treatment for various periods, from 11 months downwards, and it is stated that of these only two that have been under observation for any considerable time have shown no improvement. Through the kindness of Dr. Gilman, of the San Pablo Hospital, who removed the growths, so far as that was practicable in nearly all the cases, I saw four of the patients who had been operated on some time previous, and the results appeared to me very encouraging. Any portions of the growths that had been left behind showed a tendency to shrivel up and there was no sign of recurrence even in one very advanced case which had been under observation for 11 months since the operation. It was also noted that cancerous cachexia diminished very markedly during the injections.

As to the theoretical basis of the treatment, it is assumed that antibodies are formed which retard the growth of the cancer cells, and subsequent microscopic examinations of remaining portions of the growths, which have been made in some instances, have shown a marked phagocytosis, with shrinkage of the cancer cells.

THE TREATMENT OF TRYPANOSOMIASIS.

Dr. Strong and Dr. Teague, of the Biological Laboratory, Manila, have conducted a further series of experiments on the use of arsenophenologycin in trypanosomiasis in horses and monkeys, and state that monkeys can often be cured by a single injection, though some die of poisoning. Horses are more susceptible to the effects of the drug, but it is believed that 7 have been permanently cured. Dr. Strong considers the results in monkeys most promising and thinks that the elaboration of a satisfactory treatment for the disease in man is merely a question of time.

Since the advent of the American Sanitary Officer in the Phillippine Islands remarkable progress has been made in dealing with various problems of tropical sanitation, and it may not be out of place to allude briefly here to some of these, as much of my information in this respect I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Heiser, the Director of Health, who I understand, has been very largely responsible for the measures adopted.

LEPROSY.

The segregation of lepers is, perhaps, the most striking of the sanitary reforms that have been inaugurated by the American Government of the Phillippines, though great advances have been made in vaccination, and other directions. It is now about five years ago that the initial steps were taken. An attempt was first made to explain the etiology of the disease to sufferers and their friends, and prominent Filipinos were induced to assist in the education of their compatriots with this end in view ; then, gradually a small number of lepers were persuaded to take up their residence in the buildings prepared for them in the Island of Culion. Every available means was adopted to make these people contended and comfortable so that the disinclination of those still at large to join them might be overcome, if possible, without resort to force. At first some opposition was met with, but after a comparatively short space of time, the people became more accustomed to the idea, and it was thought safe to progress a step further. No serious difficulty resulted and for the last three years, throughout the group with the exception of the Island of Mindanao, the present leprosy law has been in force. This requires the civil authorities to deliver to the Director of Health, when called upon to do so, all persons afflicted, or suspected of being afflicted, with leprosy, and empowers the Director of Health to segregate such persons at the Leper Colony at Culion. Before finally segregating any individual, however, the Director of Health must, if required by him or his friends, demonstrate the presence of the leprosy bacillus. But this clause is very seldom taken advantage of, and in no case has repeated examination, conducted at the Laboratory at Manila, failed to produce the requisite evidence. An additional check is also provided by the fact that the original diagnosis is made by a travelling committee of three medical men who examine suspected persons collected at various appointed stations on the coast, and assemble sufferers on board the steamer which eventually transports them to their destination.

As regards the arrangements at the Leper Colony, residents are allowed to write letters and to receive visits periodically from their friends ; but the letters are disinfected, and friends and relations must live in quarters provided for them on an adjacent island. The results of segregation have more than justified the trouble and expense involved. A census of lepers in the Islands (excepting Mindanao) showed 4,000 at the commencement of the operations, and this number owing to the large death-rate amongst the patients, and the reduction of infection of healthy persons has now fallen to 2,300. It is believed that very few lepers remain at large at the present time.

TUBERCLE.

An active crusade against this disease has been started, and the steps taken up to the present include instruction in schools, special out-patients departments for tuberculous cases in the large hospitals, attendance of patients at their homes by nurses, and open-air treatment in special camps, conveniently placed so that patients able to do so can carry on their work. It is proposed shortly to establish a hospital for hopeless cases with the principal object of minimising the danger of infection of the healthy and a home in the mountains for incipient cases ; to grant free sites, and if necessary building materials, for sixty dwellings to be constructed on a definite plan for sufferers not otherwise provided for, and to form a league for the dissemination of a knowledge of the proper measures for prophylaxis. As in many parts of India, in the Philippines tuberculosis is very prevalent and fatal.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

The death-rate at the large central prison at Bilibid, Manila, having been for some time previous abnormally high, without any apparent cause, a routine examination of the faces of every prisoner was instituted, with the result that 52 per cent. were found to be harbouring hook-worms. Active therapeutic measures were taken, and Dr. Heiser claims that as a direct consequence the mortality fell from 75 to less than 20 per thousand. Arguing from these data Dr. Heiser came to the conclusion that ankylostomiasis is a serious factor in the death-rate, through a lowered resistance to various diseases which he thinks it induces and that prophylactic measures in a community in which the hook-worm is prevalent should result in a very great improvement of the general health.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION.

An interesting innovation has been introduced in the Bilibid Prison which is now conducted more on reformatory than ordinary jail lines, and a pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Prisons, in which the system followed is described is attached hereto.

While in Manila I was the guest of His Excellency Newton W. Gilbert, the Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, and I desire to record here my indebtedness to His Excellency, to Dr. Freer, the President of the Association, and to the local members of the Association for the great kindness shown me during my visit.

## STORIES OF HUMAN AND ADVENTURE.

Some amusing stories of African Natives are related in "Scribner's Magazine" for October by Mr. Herbert Ward. Two or three of them may be quoted here :—

"A touching incident, illustrating the sentiment of gratitude following efforts to give relief to a suffering baby. Some months later I was surprised in the middle of the night by seeing a dark shadow cast upon the entrance to my tent. A woman's voice, hushed in tone, said to me :—'Here, O white man, take this egg ! Many moons ago my baby suffered. You gave it medicine and it is well. I am a poor woman ; I have nothing. But—O take this egg.!' Much touched by her words, I arose from my bed, accepted the egg, and placed it in one of my boots for safe keeping. The following morning while my caravan was getting ready for the day's march, I gave the egg to my cook, instructing him to poach it for my breakfast. A few minutes later he returned to me, holding in his hand a broken eggshell, saying :—'Master, that egg was a bad one !'

"As contrary illustration, I must cite the instance of a man who suffered from a form of skin disease. By dint of simple remedies I succeeded in purifying the man's blood, and, in fact, the patient proved so amenable to my treatment that at the end of a month I told him that he was perfectly cured and might go home. 'Yes, O white man !' he replied. 'But what will you pay me ? I have been with you many days, a whole moon has passed, what will you pay me for all that time ?'

"An interesting friend of mine was Luemba, living in the Cataract region of the Lower Congo; he once said philosophically:—"I have worked for white men and have had much hardship. I have been flogged for making mistakes. I have had my pay stopped, and I have seen much trouble. Now I will worship God and live quietly by the side of the Mission Station listening to the missionary, who says that it does not matter whether we be rich and poor alike enjoy the same chances of going to heaven. What use is it for me to work? No ! I will sleep !'"

We take the following anecdotes from a capital book just published—"Anecdotes of Big Cats and other Beasts," by David Wilson :—

In one case a girl proved more than a match for a tigress. She was fourteen, and was going with her two sisters through the forest, when a tigress carried away the youngest. Seizing a chopper which her sister was carrying, little Ngway-Bwin ('Silver-blossom") ran after the tigress :—"She overtook it, and, lifting the big knife high above her head with both hands she brought it down heavily on the animal's head. It dropped little Mintha and stood as if stunned, It was easy to see the need of keeping it stuned. Silver-blossom knew that that was her only chance. So hammer, hammer, hammer, out succeeding cut, the little Burmese maiden killed the tigress. The animal was full-grown and officially measured as over eight feet in length. More evenly matched was the contest in 1894, "on the road to Mandalay," between a buffalo and a crocodile. The crocodile had carried off the buffalo's calf, and the mother, finding herself distanced in the water, galloped along the bank :—"It was the nicest thing I ever saw in my life," said a man to me, his voice almost trembling with enthusiasm months afterwards. "I never heard tell of a thing like it. She went along the bank like a dog, in spite of her size. We ran to see better. Some say she made for the water, when she came abreast of the crocodile, but seeing the crocodile go by, drew back and galloped on again. I did not see that. We all saw the finish. She took the water at the shoal, and stood waiting, like a cat. Of course the cattle knew the place but fancy the old cow reflecting that the crocodile would need to cross the shoal to reach deep water. At first, while she stood waiting we thought she was too late, as the enemy had gone below the surface but soon we saw the stiffnecked crocodile, not looking round slowly dragging the calf and itself over the sand, in front of the old cow. Ha, ha! She waited for the right moment, just like a cat; then charged like a buffalo; and then we saw the great crocodile wriggling high in the air, spited and tossed as easily as if it had been only a puppy. The horns both went clean through the middle of its body, and came out again."

The October "Travel and Exploration" has an interesting articles describing life on the West Coast of Africa, in which an amusing sidelight is thrown on the trial of bachelor housekeeping :—

"There seems little doubt that the amount of fifth the Englishman is compelled to eat in West Africa accounts in a greater measure for the mortality than ever the mosquito ! If every one could be properly looked after by wife or sister, the health statistics would show a remarkable improvement. A man, tired by his official duties, cannot be bothered to examine all his pot and pans. When dining one night with an officer of the West African Field Force, the coffee tasted rather strange, so the host ordered the kettle to be brought to see what was the matter. As it would not pour very well he looked in and found his boy's bente (lion cloth) which had been used as a strainer.

"Another man, remembering during dinner that his coffeepot had gone wrong, told his boy to get some muslin and give it to the cook to strain the coffee in. 'E done make coffee Sah,' was the reply, 'Let me see what he had strained it in' What, my sock?' 'Yas, ma massa, but 'e no be clean one.,'

## THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

### A Serious Falling Off.

The last few weeks, says the "Morning Post," have seen a considerable amount of uneasiness in regard to the recruiting of the Territorial Force. The "boom" in the early part of last year had apparently set us beyond the need of worrying over that matter for some time to come, but cares have again begun to show themselves, and although fears of a serious decline are not for the immediate future—the great majority of men being held by their engagements for some years longer—what is happening on a small scale at present is ominous as showing what may happen then on a large. If we cannot prevent a serious leakage now we may well shrink from contemplating what will happen when the time comes for the 1909 men to claim their discharge.

The uneasiness begun with Lord Esher's pronouncement in the House of Lords and his subsequent article in the "National Review," both calculated to show that the existing proportion of strength to establishment represented the maximum of the military voluntary inclination of the country, and that henceforth we might expect a decrease if anything. From this time forward the Press began to watch the recruiting returns, and in some quarters very alarming conclusions were drawn. It may as well be stated at once that these are unjustified, though the state of recruiting demands attention—very earnest attention.

The Metropolitan Associations are losing men. To take three of them—the County of London, the City of London, and the Surrey Associations—these all possess about 85 per cent. of their establishment (which is a not very good percentage), and they have been losing in the last quarter—July 1 to Oct. 1—at a somewhat faster rate than was the case in 1909. Now the annual training is always followed by a slight decrease—men are discovered to be unfit, medically or in other respects, and are accordingly discharged, and the sum total of all these scattered cases amounts to a wastage not inconsiderable—but this year the decrease has been greater than usual. In Surrey, for instance, it is four times as great, and the decrease has been steadily maintained since February last. In London County and City the same decrease is evident. The same thing is true of the North : Durham, indeed, is hopeful of reaching its establishment next year, but Northumberland shows a shortage that is increasing. In April last it was 48 officers and 1,152 rank and file ; now it is 54 officers and 1,676 rank and file. Northumberland also reports that attempts to enlist a Reserve and Veteran Reserve have met with no success. Names will not come in despite circulars. This goes to show that new causes are at work, and that therefore we must devise new remedies.

THE SMALL EMPLOYER.

Of the causes in question the small employer is the first. When this worthy person allowed his clerks and assistants to join the Territorial Force, he did not quite realise what was required of them. Now he realises that they are called upon to put in at least a week at camp, and he discovers that "they cannot be spared" from their business. Of course, as he sarcastically remarks—a representative of the "Morning Post" has seen some of the letters to company and commanding officers—"If they must go, they must—and he can easily replace them." Therefore, recruiting has stopped among the staffs of small employers, and for this there is no obvious remedy. If there were imposed a legal penalty for these reluctant employers, that would only diminish the chances of Territorial labour finding employment. People are not going to engage a man whose presence in their establishment may let them in for all sorts of unpleasant penalties in the case of their refusing him a liberty which they do not care to grant.

Again, the men themselves are not a little dissatisfied at the conditions of a Service which exacts a great deal and gives nothing in return. The work of the Territorial is hard and it returns for it a smaller than was the case with the Volunteer. The departure in 1907 of so many of the elder men, their replacement by raw recruits, the withdrawal of voluntary contributions from outsiders, and compulsory sharing of drill halls by two or more units have done much to destroy the old social life that kept the Volunteers together. As the secretary of one association said : "Socially the force now offers less attractions than the local workmen's club."

The future of the Territorial Force is continued on its present lines this must be speedily altered. It is rightly contended by many person—including Col. W. C. Hyslop, Secretary of the City of London Association, Col. Maude, C. B., and others qualified to Judge—that the country will not get volunteers unless they are given something in return.

There is yet another aspect of the matter. There are large tracts of rural and urban districts—especially in London—which the existing contributions of units and of drill halls leave literally untapped and untouched. For men will not go very far from home of an evening, and the accumulation of drill halls in the heart of London, excellent so long as the population lived nearer in, has become a hindrance now that tubes and trams carry the clerk and labourer home to distant suburbs. There is no drill hall in Streatham, for instance, nor in Balham, nor in many other suburbs which could and would furnish many recruits if the facilities for easy attendance were placed within their reach. The erection of new buildings might well be paid for by the sale of old, whose military value has decreased for the above reasons, but whose position in the heart of London renders them very valuable from the estate agents point of view.

## CAVALRY IN WARFARE.

At the Royal United Service Institution Oct. 19 Capt. C. Battine lectured on "The Proposed Changes in Cavalry Tactics." Major-Gen. E. H. H. Allenby presided.

Capt. Battine urged that the destructive power of cavalry was capable of further development. Each horseman should be taught that in a charge he must kill at least one adversary. The work of civilisation had been so complete in Europe that soldiers were reluctant to kill, particularly in hand-to-hand fighting, and they would have to be taught to do so. When that lesson had been learned our cavalry would be a much more terrifying weapon than it was now. He also said that all our cavalry ought to be armed with the lance, for it was certainly the most formidable weapon against infantry. Cavalry should also be trained in the use of the rifle, and no attack should be made without combining shot and shock.

In the discussion Col. James said that it had been found as a result of the South African and Russo-Japanese wars that an infantry soldier needed a bayonet, and a cavalry soldier needed a weapon of the same kind. Rifle shooting on horseback was extremely difficult, and the cavalry ought to have some other weapon. Col. Fortescue thought that every infantry soldier would greatly regret any change which deprived the cavalry of their power of shock tactics. Col. Lord Longford said it would be a mistake to keep the cavalry in reserve until the end of the day as had been suggested. The French tried that plan in 1870, and whole regiments were taken prisoner without having charged at all.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell suggested that the most important thing for the cavalryman was his horse. For every kind of campaign the horse was the important thing, and the more a man was master of his horse the better chance he would have. It was also important that he should have a good leader. Without an officer who was a good horsemaster and good leader cavalry would not do much good. If the horses were good, and the man were properly trained, it would not matter much what kind of weapons they had. Major-Gen. E. T. Dixon believed that by husbanding the cavalry so that they could charge later in the day they would be handicapping themselves in the preliminary stages of an engagement. Major-Gen. Sir T. Fraser pointed out that in the United States cavalry armed with repeating rifles had been very successful.

The Chairman said it was most important that the cavalry should be taught to kill. There should be a sufficient supply of horses properly trained in time of peace. Attention should be turned to the use of machine guns by cavalry, for he believed they would have an enormous future as cavalry weapons. Cavalry could use both sword and rifle, but cavalry leaders would have to be men who could judge which weapon ought to be employed at a particular time.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

## "THE PROTEUS OF DISEASE."

### Indigestion's Innumerable Forms.

Of all the disorders to which humanity is heir indigestion is undoubtedly the most frequent. Its symptoms are endless in their variety and its causes are scarcely less numerous.

Whatever the cause, the greatest care has undoubtedly to be exercised in the question of food, so as to give the digestive organs the opportunity to rest and regain their strength and tone.

Such a food must put the minimum tax on the stomach, it must be digested with the minimum expenditure of the energy by the nervous system, and must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

Of all the preparations known to medical Science, not one possesses these qualities in as great a degree as Sanatogen, which consists of the albumin of milk chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium.

The value of Sanatogen in cases of Dyspepsia is abundantly proved by many articles in the leading medical journals, from one of which, the "General Practitioner," May 20th, 1905, the following case is quoted:—"H. C., aged 34 years. I saw him on March 10th; he was suffering from marked dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and had lost 10 3-4lbs. in weight during his two months' absence. No phthisical signs could be found in his lungs. He was ordered two teaspoonfuls of Sanatogen thrice daily, and ordinary diet. At the end of a week his indigestion had entirely gone, his appetite was normal, and he had already increased 2 1-4 lbs. in weight."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

## THE FRENCH ARMY OF TO-DAY.

The Military correspondent of "The Times," who has been witnessing the French Army Manœuvres, summarizes his impressions at the conclusion of a series of articles.

The French have not followed the Germans in all their modern tendencies, and the French Cavalry retain all the qualities that have distinguished the best Cavalry in the past. Whereas, last year, a very large force of German Cavalry adopted the tactics of the rifle, played a pitiful role, and lost their offensive spirit without gaining any compensating advantage, the French Cavalry this year performed several notable service with the 'arme blanche' combined with the action of Horse Artillery, machine guns, and cyclists. The two Cavalry Divisions were fine bodies of troops, the horses excellent, and the drill as perfect and as easy as usual. Cavalry leading is a 'gift from the gods'; and not every day or on every occasion was the leading perfect. But there were several notable instances of good leading, notably that of General Dubois's 1st Division near Crevecœur, on September 13, and the attack of General de Lastours fine 3rd Division upon an advanced guard of all arms on September 15. In the first case Horse Artillery, machine guns, cyclists, and dismounted Cavalry were intelligently used to support each action, and, by way of a novelty, a cuirassier brigade attacked in a long enveloping line without a rear-rank, in order to prepare the way for two brigades in echelon which followed it. In the second case, the 3rd Cavalry Division, transferred from one flank of the battlefield to the other during the morning, struck in between the Red Corps Cavalry and an advanced guard of Infantry and guns which was following in fancied security. The advanced guard was immediately attacked and overwhelmed. This Cavalry attack was highly praised by the British officers who were spectators of the action. A word of praise is due to the French machine guns on galloping carriages which make our Cavalry officers very envious.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry was less good than usual. The regiment presented a fine appearance ; they stuck gallantly to their work during the hard marches of the phase of concentration ; their march discipline was very good indeed, and in all the preliminary movements upon the battlefield they move like clockwork. But in field training the battalions and companies were much below the English standard. The ground was less well utilized then it should have been. Fire was almost entirely confined to volleys. The innate and remarkable military qualities of the soldier were given little scope and the training both, of the individual soldier and of the company and battalion appeared defective. Little count was taken of the ground, and there was a certain lassitude apparent in the conduct of the fire-fight. There were exceptions; but on the whole the action of the Infantry was disappointing and left an unpleasant impression upon the mind that if the field training of the arm had lost something of its thoroughness. The trenches dug for example were of the most feeble descriptions and practically gave no cover at all.

The writer can only describe his impressions, and is unable to supply the reasons why the Infantry in Picardy appealed to him, and to others, so much less than upon many previous occasions. Does the fault lie with the reduction of service periods ? Did the continuity of the operations weary the interest of the hard-worked and heavily-laden foot soldier? Has the time of the Infantry been devoted to training for war, or has the routine of barrack life become the most pressing engagement of all ranks ? Have the attempts made to preach political and civic morality in the barracks caused field training to be relegated to a second place ? Have furloughs been granted too liberally ? Is efficiency in the field and on the range the test by which companies and batallions are still judged, or have some other duties, not of a strictly military kind, absorbed the attention of the rank and file ?

To these questions the writer is unable to supply a satisfactory answer. Certainly the officers have not changed. True, they are a little discouraged by waiting so long for reforms in such matters as pay and promotion; but they remain the same gallant, hard-working, zealous and modest men that they have always been, while the physique of the rank and file, their delightful good humour off parade, and their truly soldierlike qualities have not deteriorated in any way. It is the training that must be at fault but why the training of the Infantry has deteriorated a Frenchman alone is qualified to say.

CONCLUSION.

Some people think that the noisy propaganda of anti-patriots, anti-militarists, and flabby humanitarians has seriously damaged the efficiency of the French Army. Of this damage there is no visible external symptom. So far as a foreign observer can judge, all this campaign has left the fine spirit of the Army intact. In Tarascon people wear their heads very near their hats and we must make all necessary allowances for the fact. But, speaking generally, the heart of France has been little affected by the skin diseases of the extremities, and the Army despite difficulties which must be acknowledged, is as true as steel. The corps of general officers contains many talents of rare distinction. It numbers within its ranks men whose professional attainments are equal, if not superior, to those of any army in the world. The staff is skilled, thoroughly educated, practical, quick, and sure in its work, while the regimental officers do honour to their profession, and the rank and file are what they have always been—namely, superior in natural military qualities to the men of any other Continental Army. In all inventions France still leads the way. A supple Cavalry and an Artillery second to none inspire confidence and merit praise. Little is needed to restore the Infantry to its traditional place among the world's armies ; but this little must be done, and done quickly, for Infantry is everything.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

### Programme for Saturday.

On Saturday the 12th instant there will be a race for yachts, on handicap.

By kind permission of Capt. Dobson, R. I. M., the start will be made from the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," at 3-30 p. m. The course will be as under with the addition of the distance from the "Dufferin" to Committee Vessel.

Course No. 4 by 2.—From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy, thence round Sunk Rock, thence to Committee Vessel, thence round Middle Ground Buoy, thence round South Troopship Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Distance, 8-44 miles.

Entries up to 6 p. m. on Friday 11th instant (for this Race only).

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE PICTURESQUE VOGUE.

Slow as the typical English woman has been to adopt picturesque fashions, writes a home correspondent, she seems to have welcomed them lately with enthusiasm. She has at last begun to realise that, supposing always they are chosen with discretion, gowns and hats carried out on picturesque lines are often infinitely more becoming than those which are merely fashionable and nothing else. As a direct result of this happy discovery, there can be no doubt that there has been a marked improvement during the last year or two in the general appearance of a well-dressed English crowd, and particularly has this been very noticeable at smart weddings. To wearer of all ages picturesque fashions can easily be made exceedingly becoming, and this fact no doubt account in a large measure for their present popularity. The baby-bridesmaid in her Kate Greenaway or Sir Joshua Reynolds frock makes quite as pretty a picture as her elders in the Romney or Gainsborough dresses, copied may be from a portrait of some ancestress of the bride. For the bride, too there are suggestions galore to be gleaned from old prints and from the National Gallery since it is quite as well that a bride's wedding-gown should not too definitely bear its date. She may want to utilise it for dinner parties at least for one season, and should she be sentimentally inclined to preserve it in lavender for many years to come. For older folk too the picturesque vogue has its advantages, although it is an acknowledged fact that old ladies have ceased to exist in these days when the gay young grandmothers continually array themselves in youthful garments that are almost identical with those which are worn by their daughters. To grow old graceful is a forgotten art, and every woman seems to think that she looks as young as she would like to be. Unfortunately, too, the ordinary fashions of the smarter sort are designed entirely for quite young people, or at all events, for those who are still blessed with slim and youthful figures. The older women who are really wise in these matters, therefore, fall back upon the picturesque gowns in velvet and soft satin, and arrange round their throats and shoulders those scarf draperies and fichus of lace and net which tend to modify, though they cannot nullify, the lines of age, provided that they do not altogether nullify this beneficent result by tampering with their complexions to a discoverable extent, or replacing their own pretty grey hair by henna-tinted transformations and toupees.

GOWNS FOR EVENING WEAR.

In the matter of gowns for evening wear, the picturesque styles seem to assert themselves more and more strongly as the weeks go by. It is an easy matter, too, to carry them out successfully while the present fashions prevail for wearing rich velvet and soft brocades, gracefully trimmed with elaborate embroideries and relieved with touches of fur. Evening gowns of a very attractive kind are arranged with tunics of the old Directoire coat shape, made in some material which forms an effective contrast with the fabric which is chosen for the under-robe. A frock of this description in soft silver-grey satin is first veiled with diaphanous draperies of grey tulle, and then almost entirely covered with a lovely coat of fine silk net, chosen in the palest shade of rose-petal pink. This coat is bordered round the hem with a deep band of contentional embroidery, in pink and grey floss silk, and outlined with a Greek key-pattern designed worked in aluminium thread. At the waist, there is a girdle of aluminium silk cord, twisted with threads of pink and silver-grey, while the upper part of the coat is turned back with Directoire revers in silver-grey satin edged with an embroidery in pale pink silk and aluminium thread. Down the centre of the front, from the line of the decolletage, which by the way is outlined with diamante lace, this coat is thrown up to show the close-fitting under-robe of grey satin, veiled with grey tulle.

SOME SMART TAILOR-MADES.

Not for a long time past have the smart tailor-made frocks been so attractive as they are at the moment, if one excepts of course, the skirts which have gained for their wearers the well-deserved and significant name of "The Tin-Tack Brigade." Setting apart these freak gowns then, we find much that is admirable is the severe simplicity of the coat and skirt costumes for the country or for morning wear in town. These gowns are for the most part of rough homespuns

## BY THE WAY.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY AIR.

Mr. Wellman's daring attempt to cross the Atlantic by airship reminds us that, just seventy years ago, Charles Green, a famous British aeronaut, announced his intention to undertake a similar journey by balloon, and would probably have made the attempt if the requisite funds had been forthcoming. Four years later the American papers were full of a similar project on the part of John Wise, and picturing the "sensation he would produce in England as, coming along the Channel, he made preparations to settle down his aerial chariot in the heart of London." Wise even went so far as to warn "the seafaring communities of all climbs" not to be "under fearful apprehensions" if they chanced to be in his neighbourhood during the voyage. Wise's balloon was to be 100ft. in diameter, to carry a boat as car, and to be manned by a crew of three men.

MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW HOME AT SKIBO.

Miss Margaret Carnegie, the only child of the millionaire, has laid the foundation-stone of a new residence, Altnagar, in the grounds of Skibo Castle, a few miles farther inland than the Castle. In a short speech Mr. Carnegie said that they led a very busy life at Skibo Castle, but he believed that every family should have intervals when they were alone to themselves, in peace and happiness, getting to realise that in the family lay the foundation of all that was desirable in life. Therefore this new house of theirs was to be a retreat. They expected to entertain no friends at Altnagar, and he felt sure the new house would help them to have happier and more useful lives.

THE IONA OF SOUTH WALES.

Ramsey Island, the scene of the disaster to the St. David's lifeboat, like Caldey, Skomer, Skokholm, and so many place-names around the Pembrokeshire coast, preserves the memory of those marauding Norsemen to baffle whom the beautiful neighbouring cathedral was hidden in a hollow. The "Bitches," upon which the lifeboat came to grief, is not a "rock," but a reef that runs from the island half-way across the sound, and past which the tide rushes like a mill-race. Ramsey is now haunted by numerous seals, which breed in the carvened cliffs, but possesses many legendary associations with the old British saints, being the Iona of South Wales. This romantic islet was recently purchased, together with the ruined chapel of St. Justinian, on the opposite mainland, by Lord St. Davids from the Dean and Chapter.

THE REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The revolution in Portugal irresistibly directs attention to some leading principles of public international law, and the subject is discussed in the "Law Times." It is the privilege of every State to adopt any form of government it deems best suited to its internal wants and conditions, and its identity is never lost so long as its corporate existence is preserved. While that is preserved no internal revolution can diminish any of its rights or discharge it from any of its obligations. Neither a change in the person of its ruler nor a complete transformation in the internal organisation of its government can affect the treaties or public debts of a State so long as the corporate identity remains.

PORTUGAL AND OTHER STATES.

It can be safely assumed that the corporate identity of Portugal has not been affected by the revolution. How, then, asks our contemporary, does Portugal stand in her relations with other sovereign States? All States are forced in their actual dealings with each other to accept the doctrine that the government de facto must finally be recognised. Dr. Hannis Taylor, the eminent United States jurist and former Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, writes: "Even in monarchical countries, in which ideas of legitimacy and Divine right are at the root of State institutions, while there is a greater prejudice against the acceptance of a new regime founded on revolution, it is practically impossible for their administrators to hold out against accomplished facts."

WHERE GARIBALDI DIED.

In an account of Garibaldi's island home published in the "Glasgow Herald" we are told that there is in Caprera a peculiar scent of resin and incense baked in the sun, and it is precisely this sun, not as in Africa, which brings out the aroma of the lentisk, of the low-growing pines, and of the myrtles. The pungent perfume of these island shrubs explains the desire expressed by Garibaldi in all his wills (not excepting the last in 1877) to have his body burned on a funeral pile of the wood of the island "before letting anyone know of his decease," in the open air, his face turned to the sun like Pompeius, and then to have the ashes placed in the wall behind the tomb of his little grandchildren Anita and Rosita, and beneath the shade of a leafy acacia.

HIS GRAVE.

But when he died his will was disregarded by friends and relations, and against this profanation Giosne Carducci, the greatest of modern Italian poets, has protested—a protest approved by the most eminent men of science and of the democracy. Thus the body of the hero was embalmed, and placed in a tomb covered by an enormous block of Caprera granite, and inscribed on it only the name "Garibaldi." A tomb worthy indeed of the hero, and which reminds the visitor of the modest grave of Gladstone's father, in the little cemetery at Leith, near Edinburgh. Garibaldi's resting place is in an olive wood between the general's house and the seashore. Five other tombs surround his now, those of Menotti and Maulio, his eldest and his youngest sons; of his daughter Teresita, wife of the General Canzio; and of Rosita and Anita. A sailor of the Italian Navy mounts guard at the tomb.

THE HERO'S HOME LIFE.

In his home at Caprera Garibaldi rose very early in the morning, and with his hat well pulled down over his eyes proceeded by a tiny footpath to a promineuce, and thence admired the wide view of sea and horizon. After his morning walk he returned home in a cheerful frame of mind, had a kind word for everybody, and, went with the peasants to look after the cultivation of his fields. During the last years of his life being crippled hand and foot by arthritis, he seldom left his room, but he sat with the windows open, and the sparrows hopped in and took food from his hand. On his death-bed he had the windows opened to let two little tame tomtits into his room. He generally dined at noon, then played a game of draughts, after that he dictated his correspondence or some lines from memory, retired to bed at eight, and there read his favourite authors.

IRELAND'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Dr. Alexander, who might aptly be described as the grand old man of Ireland, will, it is rumoured, retire shortly from the position of Primate of All Ireland. His urbanity and benevolence are proverbial. When he was Bishop of Deary he permanently endowed his diocese with £2,000 a year and a bishop's house. On the Episcopal Bench Dr. Alexander's position is unique, for it is over 43 years—exactly half his life—since he was elected Bishop of Deary, and he is the sole survivor of the prelates of the Irish Church prior to its disestablishment. When Mr. E. Gladstone brought in his second Home Rule Bill one of his stoutest opponents was Dr. Alexander, who at the Albert Hall delivered one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches in condemnation of that ill-fated proposal.

A FAMOUS TOWN HOUSE.

Another interesting historical link with the spacious days of the past is severed by the reconstruction of Derby House, St. James's-square. This famous building, which has now passed into the hands of an assurance company, dates back about 250 years to the time when Charles II, was on the throne. Derby House was built by Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth Earl of Oxford; and among other distinguished residents there were the first Duke of Devonshire, Rebecca Countess of Yarmouth, Isabella Duchess of Grafton and the savanth Duke of Norfolk. It was the town residence of the Derby family for half a century.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

SENIORITY AND COMMAND.

No officer who is more worthy to succeed Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg in command of the Atlantic Fleet could have been found than Rear-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. Resourceful and progressive in a marked degree, Sir John Jellicoe's resumption of service afloat is a distinct gain to the Fleet, and no doubt is entertained by those who have watched this officer's career that the Atlantic Fleet under his command will fully maintain the high standard of efficiency to which it has been raised by the outgoing Commander-in-Chief. This will be the first time that the Atlantic Fleet command has been held by a junior flag officer since the early part of 1903, when, for a few months, Rear-Admiral (now Sir William) May's flag was flown in this appointment pending his step in rank. In view of Sir John Jellicoe's present position on the rear-admiral's list of prospective retirements it is apparent that there will be a temporary change only in the Atlantic Fleet being a vice-admiral's command. Two other command changes are of passing interest. Rear-Admiral Paul Bush, who has already flown his flag for a year in the Portsmouth Division of the Home Fleet, goes to the Cape Station, and with approximately the same amount of seniority as was held by Rear (now Vice) Admiral George Le Clerc Egerton at the date of his appointment. Pursuing the seniority aspect of new appointments, it will be seen that Capt. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., M.V.O., who has been selected as Commodore 2nd class in charge of the First Destroyer Flotilla, is six months senior to Capt. Edward Charlton, whom he succeeds, thus reversing the rule which usually governs selections for important commands.

COAST PROTECTION CREATES ENTERPRISE.

It is noteworthy that the reinforcement of the torpedo flotilla in the North Sea, from the westward section of our coast patrol, coincides with an announcement on the part of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. that they intend to take very large extensions to their naval yard for equipping warships at Walker-on-the-Tyne. It is true that this announcement is part of a statement which includes a hint that the famous shipbuilding yard at Elswick, where so many famous vessels have been constructed, will be closed and converted to other purposes; but the new yard at Walker will doubtless be fitted with plant for building modern naval mastodons, even more up to date than that which exists at the older Elswick establishment. The Commissioners of the River Tyne are giving this prosperous and wealthy company every facility to develop their works, and since these works may be considered a national asset, the company may also legitimately look to the Admiralty to give their establishments all the security from the attack of an enemy that it is possible to afford them. As regards the defences at the mouth of the Tyne, they are understood to be considered quite satisfactory by the authorities responsible for them; but every destroyer added to the coast patrol on this part of our coast tends to encourage our many large shipbuilding firms along the East and North-East Coasts to extend their establishments, so as to keep pace with our ever-increasing national requirements in ship production. Without such protection it is not reasonable to expect that directors of private firms will show that enterprise that adequate protection invites.

CRUISING AREA OF SUBMARINES.

The French are putting up some quite extraordinary records with their submarine craft, which all point to the extended use that it is possible to make of this branch of naval armaments in time of war. The submarine "Archimedo" has for instance recently accomplished a voyage of about 1,400 miles in less than five days. This record accomplishment is a fine piece of work, for it gives an average speed over the whole period of little under twelve knots the hour. Only last year a great deal was made of the fact that in company with their mother ship, the "Hecla," and the gunboat "Sentinel," a British submarine flotilla, consisting of twelve keels, made the voyage from Portsmouth to Dundee in one run at the speed of about ten and a half knots per hour. This is still counted a record feat, since it was not the performance, of a single boat like the French 'Archimedo," but of a dozen, where the chances of a breakdown were as twelve to one when compared with our neighbour's record of 1,400 miles at twelve knots. Previous to the "Archimedo's" run the longest voyage for a submarine was made by the American submarine "Salmon," which a short time ago covered 750 miles in one voyage batween Quincy (Mass.) and the Bermudas. There are those who hold that the submarine menace is a purely imaginary one, but with performances of this sort the purposes for which this arm may be used are multiplying daily. It may not be generally known that some of our "O" class of boats covered a distance of over 100 miles in one night, and discovered the ship they were dispatched to find, under conditions representing war, a few months ago, and successfully torpedoed her.

THE CRITIC CRITICISED.

Obviously all these are questions on which anybody is at liberty to form an opinion, whose weight must be measured by the fitness for the task of criticism possessed by the writer as well as by the opportunities enjoyed by the latter before passing judgment of studying his subject. As regards the first point, we have always understood Colonel Gadke to be a writer and critic of considerable repute in his own country, and we therefore willingly assume that his views are worthy to be treated with all respect. When however, we come to the second point—namely whether his opportunities for study have been sufficient to equip him for his present role we confess ourselves to be somewhat sceptical. While reading with special interest the articles contributed by him to a contemporary during the recent manœuvres it was with genuine regret that we found him to be imperfectly informed as to the object of these operations. Further his heading in the article to which we refer of "England's Mercenary Army" suggests that he advocates conscription for a force a large proportion of whose units are serving in tropical climates, a view that we do not think has ever been advanced by the most fanatical advocate of compulsory service. Finally, when Colonel Gadke states that "it is my impression, after attending the recent manœuvres near Salisbury, that the British Army, as far as its value and ability are concerned, has not chanced much since the South African War," we may be permitted to point out that impressions are not only often deceitful, but decidedly inappropriate in a considered judgment. The training of an army can hardly be judged by the situation created at Chisilebury Ring. Therefore, while thanking Colonel Gadke for his outspoken criticism, we may express the hope that on his next visit to England he may be better situated to study our military problems than we are afraid was recently the case.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

The opponents of universal service invariably point to the harm such a system does to the youth of a nation in interfering with its training for trade or business. Yet the recent news from France went to prove that nearly all the strikers on the railways there are Reservists who have put in their period of service with the colours. In order to cope with the dangerous strike the French Government served an order to mobilise upon 30,000 employees of the Nord Railway Company on the 13th inst. The notice had to be obeyed within 24 hours. We have seen how the strikers answered the notices. In the "Journal Official" of the 13th inst. decrees were published ordering the mobilisation of 41,298 employees of the Paris Lyons-Mediterranean, 23,183 of the Orleans, 37,821 men of the State railways, and 18,968 belonging to the East Line. By the 15th inst. not less than 150,000 railway servants (the 20,000 men of the Midi Line are not included in this total) were placed under mobilisation orders for three weeks' training. Thus a weapon for the defence of the public against a foreign invader becomes a weapon for the defence of the law-abiding public against a section of that public, which has been led astray by agitators. The French Government deals very rapidly with cases of default, for it has the nation behind its back. M. Briand makes light of the assertion of the strike committee that the mobilisation order is illegal. The Government can call back to the colours of all the time-expired men of two years' service who were discharged in September last if it pleases. It would thus counter the move of the Strike Committee, which chose the moment of the expiration of the service of some 250,000 trained soldiers to order the strike, totally regardless of the comfort or existence even of the population of Paris and of France; Universal military service, as it is shown, provides not only for the defence of the State, but provides it with competent men to repress internal disorders.

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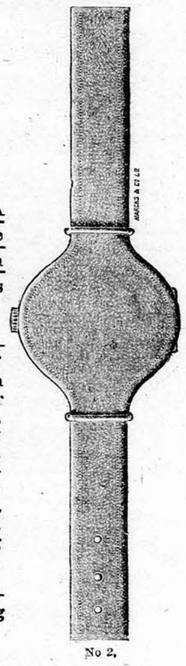


No 2.

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF WRIST WEAR. A new model has to pass through the severest tests before we place it before the public; and should it fail to satisfy in the minutest particular, what we know to be the essentials of a Wrist Watch, it is at once discarded.

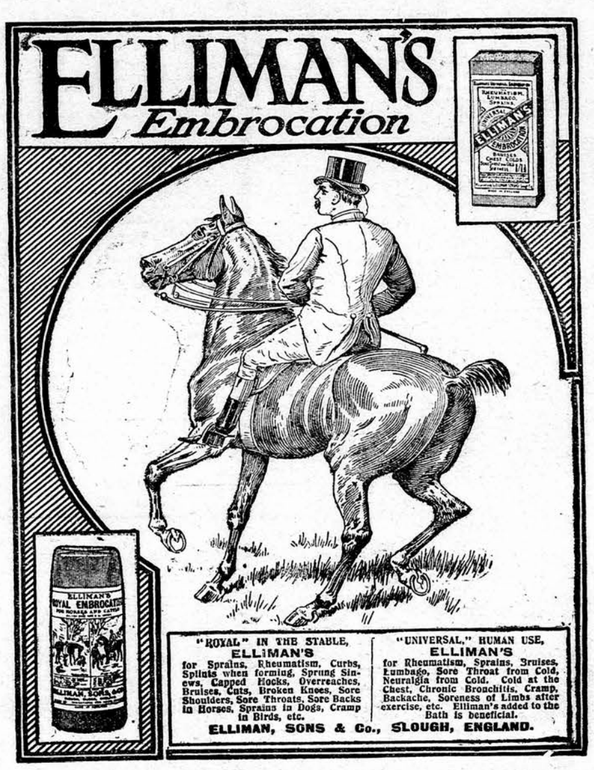
These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are constructed to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to. They are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their great popularity. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment, compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. The time-keeping accuracy and durability of these watches carry our usual guarantee. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

Both of the illustrations are photographic reproductions, and No. 2 shows the chamois lined strap crossing the back of watch.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona,

Jewellers and Silversmith by appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.I.E., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Spring Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL." HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

INVALUABLE In HOT CLIMATES For the COMPLEXION

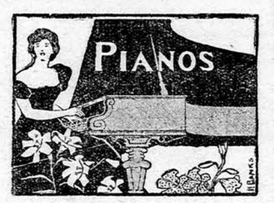
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

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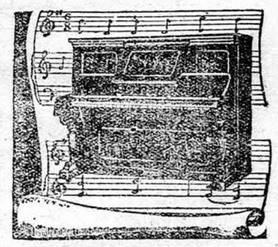
Are selected from the Stocks of the World's best makers. They are specially built for India, and are supplied on special terms for Cash or Monthly Payments.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.



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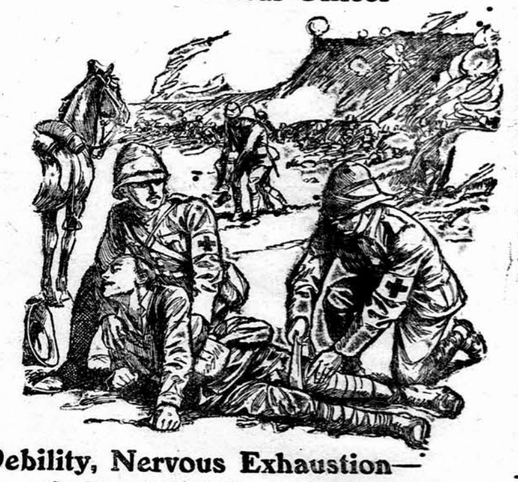
Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force*. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine*. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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|---|---|---|---|
| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache |
| Influenza | Maternity Weakness | Neuritis | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

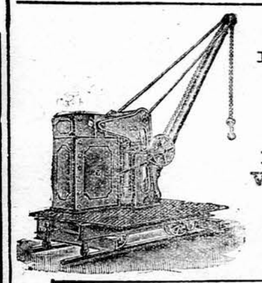
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/12, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/12 size.

*Wholesale Agents* —
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



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Lifting Tackle,

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

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MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

**DIARRHŒA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

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# ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

# FRUIT

REFRESHING

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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WORLD-FAMED

# GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, heartache, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to society or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of indiscretion, or requiring restoration, that embitters and shortens life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

## Icilma Fluor Cream

is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

*Of all good Chemists and Stores.*

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IN NATURE'S WAY

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into Medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Tussis Convulsiva, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimen properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

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You can to-day keep any liquid ice cold for 24 hours.

All you want is a

## THERMOS TABLE JUG

The temperature of its contents is unaffected by outside circumstances.

**Cold Drinks remain Cold**

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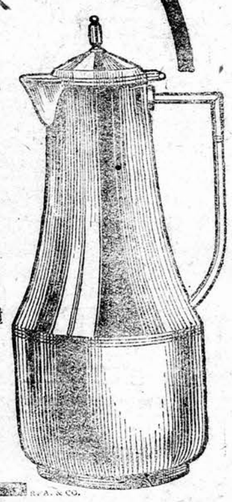

**Invaluable to Mothers, Nurses, Invalids and Housewives.**

Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, Jewellers and Stores.

Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.

*Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.*

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# Shem-el-Nessim

An Inspiration in Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

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# SAINT-RAPHAËL

**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**

**Very palatable.**

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.*—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay;* DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery.*

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Agents—C. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

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*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.*

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Nervous Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation such distinguished racing

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

# The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

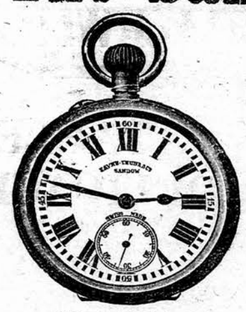
**Rs: 10.**

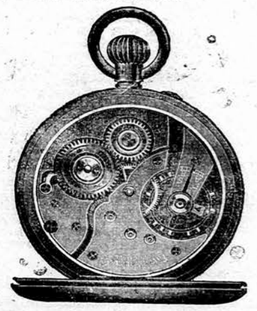
Only Manufactured and Sold by

**FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,**

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY





This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

**Rs. 10.**

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Suppliedox with in B spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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# CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

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Celebrated

# INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

**SECOND TO NONE.**

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

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# SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

The Proprietors of - - -

## Wright's Coal Tar Soap

Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

**First Prize - £50**

**Second Prize, £25 Third Prize, £10**

**Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.**

*I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be*.....

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

**READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.**

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

**Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 66/68, PARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.**

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TRADE MARK **'VANA'** BRAND

# TONIC WINE

A powerful nutrient and tonic for nerve and brain.

It creates a rich supply of red blood, from which the whole system draws new vigour and vitality.

Persons convalescent after fevers, etc., speedily recover under the beneficial influence of 'VANA.'

It stimulates digestion, restores the appetite, and wards off fatigue and depression.

*Of all Chemists*

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

**An Ideal Restorative**

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and

to feed the NERVES

## CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

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Established over a Century.

**GOLD & CO.** Birmingham, ENGLAND.

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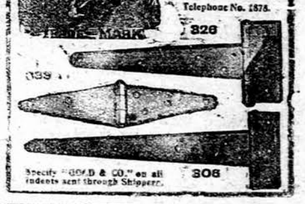


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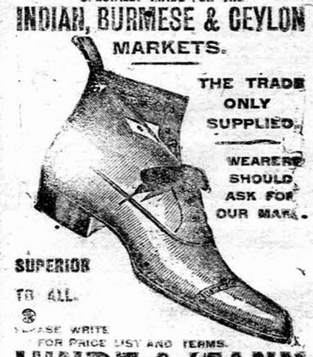

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 64 Fleet Street, London E. C.